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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 242 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
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Single Copy Two Annas.

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WE WASH EVERYTHING
bar the baby. We return everything except the dirt.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
(Established 1897),
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
6

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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Messrs. NABOTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Oct.	MANTUA X ..		10,902
27th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA ..	NALDERA†	15,993
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA X	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA*	16,395
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X ..		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡ ..	Mooltan ‡ ..	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X ..		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extrasteamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA ..	20,709
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
19th October	MANTOLA	8,963
2nd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

16th Oct	SICILIA†	—	6,81
2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN†	—	6,696
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†		6,81
28th ,,	MOREA	—	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN		6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA		15,996
21st February	SICILIA		6,81
22nd ,,	CHINA		7,952
18th March	SOUDAN		6,696
24th April	SICILIA		6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
18th Oct. ..	SICILLA ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. MONGOLIA.
19th Nov. ..	SOUDAN ..	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
15th Oct. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
17th ,, ..	KHANDALA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar. 9-30 a. m.
18th ,, ..	BARALA ..	East & South Africa
19th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
20th ..	CHAKLA ..	Busrah via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. & N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may b arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. S. Bas [illegible]
Telephone No. 199.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
to JAPAN via
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	17th Oct.	29th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nurai	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	Indian with food	Indian without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	155	105	64
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	103
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	120
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	139

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams: "YUSEN."

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,62,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT ATTKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad.	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Amballa	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Muscorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Beswada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Naudyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore,
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagung	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency.)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur,
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur,
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore,	Serajgunge
Fyzabad,	Sholapur
Guntur	Sialkot
Gwalior	Simla
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla (Town Branch).
Hyderabad (Sind)	Srinagar,
Hubli	Sukkur
Indore	Surat
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tellicherry
Jalpaiguri	Tinnevelly
Jamshedpur	Trichinopoly
Jubbulpore	Trivandrum
Jullundur	Tuticorin
Kasauli	Ujjain
	Vellore
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
R. A. ROW,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,300
Capital Paid-up 27,37,727
Reserved Fund 21,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar.	Hafizabad.	Multan City.
Amballa City.	Hoshiarpur.	Montogomery.
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad. (Sind).	Okara (Dist. Montgomery.)
Bombay.	Jullundur.	Peshawar City
Cawnpore.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Calcutta.	Jhelum City.	Quetta.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Rawalpindi.
D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sargodha.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Sialkot.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur.	Srinagar.
Gojra.	Ludhiana.	
Hapur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office.—112, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
MAHARAJ-KUMAR VICTOR N. NARAYAN ... OF COOCH BEHAR.
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profits.
(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
(3) Accept an annual income for Life of about Rs. 230.
(4) Accept a Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 200 payable at death.
Should assured die before 40 his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.
Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7, Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING MERROWE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. B. MODBAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Sindh.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.
WANTED.
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSON to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills. Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar), India.

A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE Health Literature To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (KATHIAWAD.)

Just for COST PRICE, a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0. 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0. 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quire Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B. Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
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7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0. Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
73 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUSSORE SUIT.
(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
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J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER AND SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply,
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
— Chaubal's Bungalow Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY. —

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements ar inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A REPORTER for an English daily in Bombay. Must be a fast shorthand-writer and should have good knowledge of English and Marathi, Hindustani or Gujrati. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Second Class Experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEERS for Ginning and Pressing Factories. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary to Box No. 9752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A17827

WANTED from December, a Hotel and Club Manager, salary Rs. 200 and over. Apply with testimonials to, the MANAGER ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R8684

WANTED A SALESMAN Experienced in piecegoods, cutlery, glassware, and sundries, well versed in Export and Import business and correspondence. Excellent prospects and handsome salary. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8722

WANTED A most expert MASTER TAILOR-CUTTER for a big Tailoring House in B. & O. Only first class Civil and Military Cutters, who knows art need apply. One who knows ladies and Hindustanee dress cuttings will be preferred. Pay very handsome with free rooms. Applications along with reference to systems of cuttings, Testimonials, photos and age must reach the office on or before the 25th Oct. 23.—THE FASHION HOUSE, PATNA.
A R8714

WANTED— The B.E.S. & T. Co. require an ENGINEER to take charge of a shift in their Power Station. Applications are invited from Engineers who have received a thorough training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and have had experience in the operation of Water Tube Boilers, Turbo Generators and H.T. Switchgear. Applicants should state their age and salary required, whether married, give brief details of their experience and enclose copies of recent testimonials. Applications for the appointment should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER, Post Box No. 192, Bombay, and endorsed "Charge Engineer."
A 17837

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SMART ACCURATE SHORTHAND-TYPIST requires ENGAGEMENT on moderate terms. Speed hundred words. Apply:—"Sevak" Karnamukteswar, Outside Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
B R8746

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos, a floor of 7 rooms and a bathroom at Ghodbunder Road, Santacruz, near Modi-Lodge. See N.J. Modi, 94 Meadow Street.
C R8712

TO LET OFFICE PREMISES, moderate rent at 74, Homji Street Circle. Apply Messrs. L. CHHOTALAL & CO., 74, Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.
C R8740

TO LET ROOMS for Vorae Mohamedan in Jariwalla Building near Null Bazar Market. Apply IDANMEI S. MAKHIJANI c/o Messrs. Pohomull Bros., Jackeria Musjid Bombay.
R8479

TO LET IMMEDIATELY for Office, first floor, Cassinath House, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort. Apply MEHERJEE B. CASSINATH, 5, Oak Lane, Fort.
C R8716

TO LET FLATS at Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagaon, near Tram Terminus. Westernly breezes, with electric light and up-to-date accommodation. Rent moderate. Blocks of three rooms with kitchen Rs. 100/- four rooms with kitchen Rs. 130/- and five rooms with kitchen Rs. 140/- respectively. Motor garage, accommodation for two motors, rent Rs. 40/-. Apply to Mr. BANDUKWALLA, at the premises.
C R8737

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16880

FLOOR TILES

FLOOR TILE—Floor tiles made in beautiful colours and patterns. Can be seen laid in first class buildings in Bombay and Karachi. Write to BHARAT PATENT TILES, CO., 220, Cherabazaar, Bombay Tel. 5436.
C17688

OH COCOGEM is pure and COCOGEM is clean
It's flavorless and odorless and best for the canteen
For COCOGEM is made in the most sanitary style
Buy it for your KITCHEN and you will save a pile
As. 11½ per lb. in 6lb. tins. Delivery paid.
TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin.
T 17644

INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMAN proceeding England for Empire Exhibition desires taking with him Indian curios and articles of worth for sale. Apply Box No., 9748 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R8710

OPTICO—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Wilson Goggles, Bishop Chains and Ribbons.
N R8545

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

OVERLAND—Model 85—Lately overhauled An absolute bargain. Apply T. B. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
JH 17653

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—9 B. H. P. OIL ENGINE 14 in. vertidle FLOUR MILLS, 15 tons BONE CRUSHING MACHINE and small hand grinders: "AI" ENGINEERING CO. Pot. Box No. 2124, Bombay.
K R8668

STONE CRUSHERS and OIL ENGINE. New and Second hand, wanted. Full particulars and lowest quotations invited by Messrs. C.A. DAVA AND CO. Reinforced concrete Specialists B.D.D. Worli.
K R8736

PROFESSION.

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Bahar-e-Husu. It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R8705

CONSUMPTION—Our Indian Specific "DADHI SANJIWANI" given with "CURDLED MILK DIET" wonderfully increases the patient's weight and vitality and arrests fever. A week's trial, bottle Rs. 4/8. Excellent testimonials from Medical men. P. V. JOGLEKAR, Sion, Bombay.
R8699

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1908—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner. Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Join immediately for October special Vacation classes. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R8696

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE ELECTIONS—THE INDIAN CANDIDATE AND RETURNING OFFICER by E.L. Hammond C.B.E., I.C.S. With a foreword by Edwin S. Montague, the late Secretary of State for India. A book which anyone who has any official dealings with the elections must have. Re. 20. Of all Booksellers.
L R8738

FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 1,000 immediately, on Personal Security. Payable by monthly instalments, with good interest whatever you require. Apply Box No. 9756, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R8733

MUSIC & DANCING TUITION.

J.F. SALDANHA, Band Master The Willingdon Sports Club and Proprietor The Excelsior Band, Dhobi-Talao, Supplies under personal attendance best Jazz Band, Oachestra with Pianist and upto date music for Dances, Weddings, Cinemas, etc. Charges Moderate.
R8742

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Leg. and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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TO LET

WELL ventilated airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors of CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road, and basement Ground floor portions of the first and second floors and 3rd and 4th floors of the premises till recently occupied by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Hornby Road, Opp. Sir J. J. Institution, admirably suitable for large or small offices according to requirements. Electric Lifts, Lights, Fans, tiled and Marble floorings, all modern conveniences and a copious supply of water. Apply Mr. DAVY BURJOR, Asst. Secretary, Central Bank of India, Ltd.
C17759

THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1923, at 12 noon (Standard Time), at the registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1923.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
For The HATTERSLEY MILL CO. LTD.,
Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ltd.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th September, 1923.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th October to 22nd October, 1923, both days inclusive.
C17755

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF 5TH DIVIDEND.

AT the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1923, the 5th dividend for the year ending 31st March 1923, at Rs. 12 and Rs. 20 on shares of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 paid respectively, has been declared and the same is payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Dividend Warrant will be posted to the last registered address of each shareholder.
C17770

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE REMINDED that the extended time fixed for the payment of First Call moneys in respect of shares expires on 16th October, 1923. Shareholders, who have not yet paid the First Call moneys, are therefore reminded to pay the same with interest thereon at 9 per cent (nine per cent) per annum from 24th March, 1922, till payment, to the Company at its Registered Office, Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street Fort, on or before the 15th October 1923. In the event of non-payment on or before the last mentioned date the shares in respect of which the moneys are due will be liable to be forfeited.

By the order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS AND S. NARANJI AND CO.,
Agents.
The Moolji Haridas Mills, Ltd.
Henshaw Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th October 1923.
C17839

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the INDIAN LION ASSURANCE CO. LTD., will be held at the Company's Head Office, 23-24, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on 16th October, 1923, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st March, 1923.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Mr. Naginlal Maganlal and Dulichand Dalmia, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1923 to SATURDAY, the 20th October, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MANILAL MAGGANLAL AND BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1923.
C17840

TENDERS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay by 11-30 a.m. on the 24th October, 1923, for work of Loading and Unloading at Mahalakshmi and Colaba Wharf for a period ending 31st March, 1925.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be had from the undersigned during office hours on payment of Re. 1 each.

(Sd.) G. F. BRIERLEY.
Ag. Controller of Stores.
C17811

SALE SALE SALE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of:—

One—WELLMAN-SEAVER CHARGING MACHINE with 4 motors and Starters complete, for D. C. current 220 volts, together with 24 charging boxes and two spare armatures.

Tenders which should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, METAL and STEEL FACTORY, Ichapore, (Calcutta), at which factory the Plant can be inspected on application.
17787

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO, LTD.

FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at their office at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on 20th October, 1923, for the purchase of various kinds of wastes which can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Forra Road. Tender forms can be had at the Mills on application and a deposit of Rs. 200 in cash (which will not carry any interest) must accompany each tender. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS AND CO.
Agents.
C17844

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, N. W. Railway, Lahore, for the supply of Waste Cotton ordinary and superior during the year 1924-25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Re. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1923.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura, so as to reach him not later than the 1st November 1923.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura.
Dated 10/10/1923.
TA C17834

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—By the Bombay Presidency Women's Council an ORGANISING GENERAL SECRETARY, Training experience essential. Part time only. Salary Rs. 200/-. Candidate (Lady only) should apply in writing to:— The CHAIRMAN, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Town Hall, Bombay.
17793

NOTICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of the Laxmi Building, 42 Ballard Road, Fort. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER of Sheth Mulraj Khatau, 1st Floor, of the Building.
17848

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. A. S. NARIELWALA & SONS have REMOVED from the 15th instant from 5, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to their own premises "SHATUR HOUSE", Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
R8734

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3945 of 1923.

BHAWANIDAS AND CO., a firm..... Plaintiffs
versus
KARIM JIWAN ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1923, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, Colaba Causeway, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 455 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1560 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 558 and Street No. 1A, bearing cadastral survey No. 418 of Colaba Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the property now in the occupation of Sorabji Modi, on or towards the West by Colaba Causeway, on or towards the North by the property now in the occupation Ardeshir Hormusji Gazdar and on or towards the South by Urmiston Road.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C17674

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAIJI COOVERJI WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients together with the rights of way granted by Manchershaw Bomanji Chothia and others to her by an Indenture, dated 15th January, 1921, and all other rights easements and appurtenances. Any person having any claim into or against the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being at Teethal, Taluka Bulsar Zilla Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Bulsar, containing by admeasurement one acre and ten gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 3/220 and 4/221 and Record of Rights Nos. 684 and 692 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the land of Sukhla Bava, bearing Survey No. 2/220 partly by waste land and partly by the land of Makan Chiba, bearing Survey No. 3/221 and on or towards the South by the land of Nagra Jogi bearing Survey No. 1/220, on or towards the West by the sea and on or towards the East by the land of M. B. Chothia and others bearing Survey No. 218.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Teethal, Taluka Bulsar Zilla Surat, in the Registration Sub-District of Bulsar, containing by admeasurement one acre and one guntha or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 1/220 and Record of Rights No. 680 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by land bearing Survey Nos. 231, 232, and 233, on or towards the South by land of Sukhla Bava, bearing Survey No. 2/220, on or towards the West by the Sea and on or towards the East by waste land and beyond that by land bearing Survey No. 1/221.

Together with the grant of right of way granted by indenture, dated 15th of January 1921, by M. B. Chothia and others to Bai Jaiji Cooverji Wadia.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1923.
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C17836

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3900 of 1922.)

SHA MEGHJI UGAM and another..... Plaintiffs
versus.
RAMKRISHNA MAHADEV CHONKER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing, date the 14th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

Property situate at Mouza Magathana Subdivision Bandra, Division Thana.

(1) Land purchased from Bai Gopikabai Motiram Patil as per Deed, dated the 16th day of October 1916, viz. Land situate at Mouza Magathana, bearing Survey No. 24 Pot No. 1, measuring acre one and Gunthas 5¼ and land bearing Survey No. 23, Lami No. 4 measuring acres 2 in all land measuring acres 3 and gunthas 5¼.

(2) Lands purchased from Motiram Narayen Thakari, as per Deed, dated the 13th September, 1917, situate at Mouza Magathana Subdivision Bandra, Division Thana, District Thana, the details whereof are as follows:—

Survey No. 23 out of which land measuring one acre gunthas 20.

Survey No. 32 Pot No. 2 of which land measuring 2 acres and 13¼ gunthas.

Survey No. 32 Pot No. 4 of which land measuring 5¼ gunthas.

Survey No. 32 Pot No. of which land measuring a acre and 20 gunthas in all 5 acres and 20 gunthas.

4 Houses and a Bungalow and a well built in the said land and gardens, etc. (i.e. everything.)

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above named at No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1923.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C17818

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SULEMAN SOMJI PARPIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Southern side of Bellasis Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (388) three hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 792 and 3023 New No. 7960, Old Survey Nos. 2585 and 4418, New Survey No. 4024 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 705, 411 and Street Nos. 150, 152, 143 and 145 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Abdul Karim Haji Ebrahim, on or towards the West by the property of Cowasji Hormusji, on or towards the North by Bellasis Road and on or towards the South by the property of Essufali Abdulali.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1923.
ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C17835

NOTICE.

RE SALE OF PROPERTY SITUATE AT BORIVLI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HARIDAS GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MULJI VALABHJI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 76, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Suti Land or ground of the Perpetual Fazandari Tenure together with the well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kaneri abutting on the Kaneri Road in the Registration District of Thana, pot Tukdi Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand two hundred and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by the land of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai on the West by the land of Shamrao Pandurang, on the North by the land of Ahmedabhai Habibbhai and on the South by the Kaneri Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Suti land or ground of the Perpetual Fazandari Tenure situate, lying and being at Kaneri in the Registration District of Thana, Pot Tukdi Bandra, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and eighty-two square yards or thereabouts forming part of a plot of land admeasuring 5418 square yards and bounded on the East by the land of Wamanrao Shamrao, on the West by common path, on the South by public Road and on the North by the land of Abdul Hamid Habibbhai.

Dated this 13th day of October 1923.
PANDIA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C17838

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AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1923, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th October 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods.

500 bags Cement 8 bags Rice, Steel plate, Advertising Matter, 425 Drums Bleaching Powder, 26 bdls. Coir Yarn, 12 pkgs. Rail Crossings, 5 C/s Wax candles: Betelnuts: Electros, 34 C/s Saccharine, 16 Casks China Clay, Phenyle: Printing Ink. 1 Rail, Small Clay Balls: Dye Samples: Cigarettes: Hoop Iron, Rattans, Ivory (2 tusks), 2 C/s Sewing Machines, 10 B/s Cotton (F.P.) Earthenware Pipes: 4 Loose Bars. Half Silk Laces: 200 Bags Chunam. 8 cases medicines: 1 bag Tea: L Nong Casting: Cotton tapes: Samples seeds: 14 bags Tamarind:

Loose quantity of send lying at Sassoon Dock and Apollo Reclamation will be sold at the Sale Warehouse.

Intending purchasers may inspect the same before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 17th October 1923, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the following goods.

Watches, Jewellery, Spectacles, Wearing apparel, Cinema films, Empty kerosine oil cases and tins, picture post cards, Golf sticks, Carpets, Motor cycle, Needles, Empty bottles, Empty jewellery cases of leather and velvet Silverware, Bags tobacco and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Oct. 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, sell by public auction at their sale rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

By order of Messrs. Strathmann and Joachim and on account and at the risk of Haji Allarakhia Haji Mahomed:—

1 Case 60 Pcs. Elastic Canvas; brown black and white.

1 Case 40 Pcs White Mercerised Twill.

By order of the Banks and the Offices concerned:—

1 "Basic" No. 4. Multigraph Machine complete.

22 Pieces steel bars.

1 Case 40 Motor Lamps.

3 Barrels Sulphar Black.

2 Drums Aniline Dyes.

20 Cwt. Elephant Brand Red Lead.

1 Big English Safe. 36x24x22.

Miscellaneous articles viz:—25 Alabastrine Globes, 6 dcz. Linton Lanterns, 2 "Dayton" Table Electric Fan, a wooden cradle, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY KHANA STREET, FORT.

Suit No. 2531 of 1919 (The Advocate General vs Bai Kessarbai, widow of Ratansey Goculdas.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order made in that suit on 18th October, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 15th October sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Khana Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts and bearing old survey No. 1086 New Survey No. 8531 part, Collector's Old No. 720 New No. 5927, Cadastral Survey No. 1248 part and bounded on the North by the property of Shri Krishna Temple, on the South by the property of Devakran Nanji, on the East partly by the property of Shri Krishna Temple, partly by the property belonging either to the Trustees of the late Lakhmidas Damji or to the charity created under the Will of Javer Vahoo, widow of Lakshmidas Damji and partly by the property of Kanji Khetsey on the West by the said Mody Khana Street, which premises are at present in the possession of the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 2531 of 1919 in which the Advocate General of Bombay is the Plaintiff and Kessarbai, widow of Ratansey Goculdas, is the Defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 14th Oct. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

(Government Registered.)
14, Apollo Street,
Opposite Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF STATE JEWELLERY.

Mortgagers Kampashana Thakore Shaheb Madansingji Mansingji had pawned their jewellery to Seth Leherchand Jaychand and Co., which they are incapable to withdraw the same.

The below articles will be sold by the Public Auction as a BONA-FIDE SALE on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m.

LISTS OF JEWELLERY.

Crown set in diamond and ruby, Crest set in diamond and emerald, precious necklaces collars, three lines of necklaces, bangles, bracelets, roses, diamond earring, single diamond ring, chain and pearl necklaces, containing one, two and three lines, etc., etc.

Property on view from this day.

Catalogue will be sent on demand.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for buyers.

Buyers are at liberty to test the jewellery by their own jewellers.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Oct. 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND PLOTS SITUATE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Mr. Sitaram Mahadeo Chachad, the Vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Ismail Casumbhoy Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th October, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at Santa Cruz three minutes walk for station (District Thana.)

SCHEDULE.

All those pieces or parcels of land, admeasuring 4035 square yards, situate at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, formerly in Thana District and now in Bombay Suburban District and bearing Nos. etc., as follows:—

Survey Nos. 118, 118, 252, 119, 118 Pot Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 6 (Part) 5 (Part) 18, 4, 7, Falni Nos. 1—2 (Parts) 1, 1.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Oct. 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S PIECE OF VACANT LAND AT ACHOLE, OPP. NALLA-SOPARA STATION.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Mahomed Hussein Abdul Hussein Dawoodi Vohra traded as M. Saleshoy and Co., (Insolvents) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction, Monday, the 15th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the above named insolvent the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Achole in the Registration Sub-District of Bassein and District of Thana containing by admeasurement 2650 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 424 Entry Nos. 1761/70 Pot. No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the proposed Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 80, on or towards the North by Plot No. 74 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 84 and which said premises are known as Plot No. 79 in the books of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1923.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents,
Money Lenders and Rent Contractors,
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
'Phone No. 4065.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. VORA & CO., will sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture consisting of Rolled top office table revolving and rocking office chairs, writing tables and chairs, substantial wood almiras, dressing chest of drawers, silk, and rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, Chesterfield suites, clothpress mirrored sideboard, meat-safes, marble top centre tables, tiled top teapoys hatstands electric chandeliers, hanging lamps, fire proof iron safes, cash boxes, musical organs, sweet toned cabinet gramophones, timepieces, assorted jewellery etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES BHAYAVADAR COTTON.

By order of Messrs. Popat Nemchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bhavnagar State Railway, Godal Railway, and South British Insurance Co., Ltd., jointly and severally Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Monday, the 22nd October, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Godown No. 202 of Sheth Devkaran Nanji at Pasta Lane, Colaba:—

10 Bales Bhavavadar Cotton damaged by fire and water. Invoice No. 17 R./Rt. No. 28942 of 16/6/23 Marks BHY 42/10.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

A Superb Universal Comedy-Drama To-Night—This Week.

SINGLE-HANDED

5 Reels—featuring the popular Hero

HOOT GIBSON

When poor "Goofy" Mac-Knight, called into a poker sharps' trimming enterprise, failed to draw the right card, the people outside the soda fountain and "Dive" wondered whether a cyclone or a contraband bottle had turned loose. See Edward (Hoot) Gibson in "Single-Handed."

Treasure! (not real) a boob hero! (with a brain pan in his dome) a peach of a heroine! (unprotected) and a small town in Kansas! (with hot and cold running cyclones)—in short, Edward (Hoot) Gibson in rollicking Universal comedy drama, "Single-Handed," enough said! See

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Sunny Gym" featuring

BROWNIE THE DOG.

And also the International News Showing Dempsey, the Champion Boxer in training, a million dollar oil tank blaze, etc.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE.

GRANT ROAD NOVELTY CINEMA TRAM TERMINUS

TELEPHONE No. 40106.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER.

TO-NIGHT! *EVERY NIGHT!!*

UNIVERSAL'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION

THE WOMAN UNDER COVER

A Photo-Thriller with Great Dramatic Power & Heart Appeal
Featuring the Adorable Screen Actress

FRITZI BRUNETTE

Supported by an All-star cast.

How much money does it take to buy off a Newspaper when the CITY EDITOR LOVES the GIRL REPORTER who Scooped the Town?

The City Editor of the LEADER wrote his own WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT and submitted it to the Girl Reporter for her Approval.

The World may End, Death may stalk Abroad, but the Paper must go to Press.

See the Life of a Newspaper "Sob-Sister" vividly portrayed by FRITZI BRUNETTE in the Woman Under Cover.

"Let me be your City Editor "He said," you will always be on the front page of my heart" she told him, and THEY WENT TO PRESS FOR ETERNITY.

The Programme includes a Two-Reel Universal Comedy
"A MONKEY MOVIE STAR"
Featuring JOE MARTIN.

Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.). Sat. Sun. & Holidays: Special Matinee Show at 3-30 P.M.

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
Established 1913.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
New Elphinstone Theatre.
ON
New Play!! New Play!! New Play.
Friday 19th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA—NIRASHA.
Saturday 20th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Sunday 21st October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
Tuesday 23rd October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA—NIRASHA.

Cinema Majestic

Presents THIS WEEK AGAIN
Maharastra Film Co's
SINHGADH
a historic masterpiece.
POPULAR PRICES
TIME—AS USUAL.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Presents
THIS WEEK
HOOT GIBSON
IN HIS LATEST PICTURE
RIDING WILD
Supported by
EDNA MURUPHY

Riding wild over the edge of the world because a boy had become a man and a girl...
SEE IT TO-NIGHT with
A CENTURY COMEDY
featuring
BABY PEGY
Time—RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!
THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI

Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Nagpur:—Vyankatesh Theatre.
Wednesday 17th Oct. 1923 at 10 p.m.(S.T.): (S.T.)
Turungachya Daranta
Friday 19th October 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).
and
Saturday 20th October 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.).
SATTECHE-GULAM
Sunday 21st October 1923 at 4 p.m. (S.T.).
Turungachya Daranta
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE LONDON
SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA
2 hours of Vocal and Musical Hilarity.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"THE WARE CASE"
Featuring
MATHESON LANG.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE."

KHAN BAHADUR M. H. DASTUR'S MANIFESTO.

Khan Bahadur Meher Hoshang Dastur, in his election manifesto says:—

"I am a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the City of Poona which is entitled to return one member and I request that on the election day, 1st November next, you will very kindly record at the polling station your vote in my favour.

I claim a very close and intimate connection with Poona. I was born and bred and have lived all my life in this city and, amongst other positions held by me, I have been—

(i) Municipal Commissioner for the City of Poona.

(ii) Member of the Taluka Local Board

(iii) President of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates in the City of Poona.

(iv) Special Magistrate First Class in the District and Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

(v) Executive Officer, Poona Cantonment

(vi) Honorary Secretary of the Sirdar Dastur Girls' and Boys' High Schools.

In times of distress and difficulty such as the recurring plague and influenza epidemics, as also in seasons of scarcity and famine and during the Great War, I venture to submit, I have never spared myself but have rendered valuable services alike to the public as to Government, which entitle me, I trust, to your unstinted support of my candidature.

If with your help I am duly elected to the Council, permit me to assure you that it will be my constant endeavour to work on lines as will contribute to make the Reforms a real and complete success and thereby enable us to attain complete responsible self-government as an integral part of the British Empire at no distant date."

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. Ali Nemazee to be a member of the Haj Committee, Bombay, in place of the late Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed for the term commencing from the 6th September 1923 and ending on the 31st December 1924.

The B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, Khargpur Branch, at its Executive Committee Meeting held on the 6th instant unanimously adopted all the Resolutions that were passed at the B. N. Railway Employees' Mass Meeting held at Khargpur on the 4th instant.

The s.s. "Clan Stuart" arrived London on the morning of the 12th instant.

(Continued from column 6.)

Sondan due about 3rd November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Kelbergen due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

October 13.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—100 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 313 cwt gum E Virji & Co; 20 bales grey cotton twist Sassoon J David & Co; 18 bales wool T Laxmidas; 72 bales wool D Kundanmal; 804 bales cottonfly P H Vasa; 50 bales waste P H Vasa; 310 bales cottonfly Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg; 48 bales wool C Chaganmal Co; 451 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 63 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg—50 bales cotton Birla Bros; 290 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton H Rambhagal

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp—50 bales cottonfly Birla Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam—54 bales cotton Birla Bros.

S S Mantoiu for Hamburg—415 bales cotton. fly C Peraj; 287 bales cottonfly H E Bode; 333 bales cottonfly B Meyer & Co; 550 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton Vurdhwan Bros; 6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2840 cwt ground nut Ralli Bros.

S S Mantoiu for Havre 2000 cwt groundnut Louis Dreyfus & Co; 105 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 110 bales cotton B Cursondas.

S S Morea for London—4000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co.

S S Genova for Genoa—100 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Skgern for Antwerp—50 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—90 cwt gum K Naja; 27 cwt myrabollam K Naja; 400 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

October 13.

S S Begum from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison & Co—194 bales paper; 690 bales gum or h cloth; 50 bales jute twine; 289 bundles old gunnies; 55 bundles old bags; 20 drums composion paint; 40 kegs red lead dry; 89 drum white paint; 50 drums bitumerol; 100 bales b twill; 200 bales cotton; 500 casks red lead; 79 halfchest tea; 48 cases rubber; 788 bags rice; 48 coils manilla rope; 1562 bags cocoanut; 12 stell cask lub oil.

S S Wildenfels from Hamburg Agents W & A Graham & Co—200 d bags epsom salt; 618 cases cottons; 55 cases varnish; 17 cases cotton goods; 295 cases toys; 825 cases spirit; 150 cases slate pencils; 329 cases beer; 175 cases slate pens; 225 cases slate; 60 cases brandy; 675 cases common spirit; 50 cases hardware; 50 bundles yellow mett sheet; 100 brls potash alum; 100 china marbles; 250 drums sodium sulphite; 104 bags broken tiles; 440 d bags broken tiles; 225 packages hurricane lantern; 331 bales paper; 288 bales straw boards; 231 brls acitic acid; 140 brls chrome alum crust; 200 cak sugar of lead.

From Antwerp—55 cases rivets; 160 cases J rivets; 40 cases playing cards; 502 cases dyes dry; 252 kgs dyes dry; 172 drums dyes dry.

From Bremen—133 bbls aniline colour; 74 cases aniline colour; 50 cases bottled beer; 226 cases rivets; 325 bundles copper sheet

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 13.

S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh
S S Mantola, James, Karachi.

S S Maur:—The C F Campbell Company's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J Svensen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Varela—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela, 1,930 tons, Captain C J Halls, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mantola:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mantola, 2329 tons, Captain James arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, October 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wildenfels 3796, Antwerp, 18/10, Graham and Co.
2 Marglen 6201 Southampton 13/10 D M T Co.
3 Plassy 4615 London 13/10 M M & Co.
4 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Khandalla 3289 Durban, 17/10 M M & Co.
6 Morvada 5120 K'chi 15/10 M M & Co.
7 Sicilia 4188 China 16/10 M M and Co.
8 Misty Law, 3620 Baltimore, 13/10, T M & Co.
11 Kansas 3941 Karachi 13/10, K N & Co.
12 Atlantic City, 2934, Karachi, 13, Graham and Co.
12(a) Silvius 1290, N F N F C/E B P T.
14 Orna 2897, N F, M M & Co.
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.
17 Chastine Maersk 5176, N F, N F, W & A Graham.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Genova 4201 Genoa 15/10 M Italiana.
2 Skagern 3605 Antwerp 15 Graham & Co.
3 Barala 1899, P Gulf, 18/10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Busra 12/10 M M & Co.
5 Bankura 1905, Busra N F, M M & Co.
7 Havildar 3646 Java, N F T M & Co.
9 Osaka Maru 2192 Kobe 11/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Clan Mackinnon 3049, Calcutta, 13, J F and Co.
14 Chakla 1727 Karachi, 13/10 M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

F Upada 3382, Calcutta, 12, M M & Co.
H Karachi 124 Kathiawar Coast, 15, B I Collin and Co.
M Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F, Scindia S N Co.
N Colaba, 3899, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 12th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatrana due about 15th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Mackasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

Nevasa (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd October, Agent W. and A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W. and A Graham Co.

City of York, due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November Agent W. and A Graham Co.

City of Exeter due about 29th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Nagpore due about 18th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan Macvicar due about 21st October Agent J F Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 13th October, Agent J Co.

Rialto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

Urbino (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Transtenfels due about 12th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Wardenfels due about 23rd October Agent W and A Graham Co.

Neidenfels due about 5th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 18th October Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijh due about 19th October, Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

Hoogkerk due about 10th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capodimonti due about 22nd October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 19th October, Agent T Co.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 14th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Crisfield due about 13th October, Agent W Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Tamba Maru due about 15th October Agent N Y Kaisha.

Burma Maru due about 16th October, Agent O. S. K.

Borneo Maru due about 26th October, Agent O. S. K.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y K.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November Agent N Y K.

Rosandra due about 24th October, Agent T Co.

FROM CHINA.

Mantua due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

(Continued in column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK Sept. 13.

Cotton.—Our last was followed by a succession of strong bulges, which carried the winter months well over 28 cents, and for a while it looked as if the goal of 30 cents for October might be reached before a halt. The buying seemed to come from all sources, with spinners and merchants competing against the speculative shorts, crop estimates were tending downward, and the European situation appeared to be improving. The only factor against a further advance was the rather more favourable weather map, and this finally brought in more conservative views, accentuated yesterday by semi-monthly private crop reports again indicating a yield of over eleven million bales. Yesterday's market was decidedly reactionary, seeming to indicate that known new factors were about discounted, and commitments pretty well evened up.

Very naturally, such a halting point in a strong bull market tends to encourage liquidation and speculative short selling, especially coming just at the time when the world year after year has been educated to expect a rush of new cotton to market, and it is always possible that such movements may go further than warranted. It appears to us, however, that the fundamentals of the cotton problem this season are so sound that there will be ample support on moderate set-backs.

One interesting feature is that Southern mills, usually occupied at this time with taking care of the offering in their home territory (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama) only becoming buyers in Western markets later in the season, are this year reported as already competing against exporters and Northern mills at many points in Texas. This is only natural with the miserable and backward crop in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but its importance as a market factor lies in the fact that their buying is helping to absorb current receipts in the only State that might have an excess of early cotton for sale. Pressure is, therefore minimized at the most vulnerable point, while the rest of the belt will not have any large lines to market until the danger at that vulnerable point will have been averted. When they do want to sell, the local mills will be glad to get that cotton also, and very little of it will appear in the general world markets.

As to the European situation, while there have been so many false hopes since 1918 that too sanguine a view should be avoided, it appears as if a settlement between France and Germany might now be considered a reasonable probability for the near future. What is the main problem and its solution on any basis of live and let live would certainly be followed quickly by a revival of confidence and an increasing willingness to turn surplus capital into productive channels. In that case, our cotton supplies would, undoubtedly be wholly inadequate. We believe the policy of buying cotton conservatively on recessions will result favourably.

Coffee.—The market continues dull but without weakness, owing to our prices for futures being so decidedly below street values and Brazilian parity. So far, no September notices have been issued, accentuating the impossibility of attracting any coffee for delivery on December commitments at a further discount of over a cent a pound. The situation is entirely artificial, however, and it is problematical whether Brazil can control the situation indefinitely. Weaker exchange yesterday caused quite a reactionary feeling.

Sugar.—The market has been rather firm on good country demand for refined and scarcity of raws, which, however, is due principally to temporary lack of tonnage. This feature may affect the December position for the time being, but many are commencing to feel that there is now little hope for higher prices and that sales of March on bulges would be advisable.

The Chicago market.—The feature in wheat is the pressure of Canadian hedge sales, and their large crop will, undoubtedly, exert considerable influence for some time. There is, however, a rather firm belief that domestic conditions are strong enough to prevent any decline of consequence in Chicago under such pressure, and that the greatest weakness will develop in Winnipeg, so that sales in that market and purchases in Chicago should be a good straddle.

YOUR LIFE READING.

For ONE YEAR in monthly details Rs. 2. The same in WEEKLY predictions for business men Rs. 8. One year's particular good and bad days for business undertakings Rs. 10. WHOLE LIFE READING with yearly future predictions Rs. 8. DATA REQUIRED—Year, Month, Day, Hour and Place of Birth. Testimonials from all quarters. Apply to B. R. SREENIVASAIYA, Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, map of Heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects, family, etc. Rs. 4. Annual Life reading Re. 1 Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Re. 1. Predictions are guaranteed for their accuracy. Trial order will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARATA ASTROLOGICAL ASREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

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CUMIN OIL	CUTCH

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Messrs. N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Works at
GWALIOR.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 9/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 488.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 538.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 528.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 228.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.54-11/16.
London—Paris Frcs 74.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.40.
London—Brussels Frcs 87.80.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.
London—Berlin Marks 22,000 Millions.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.
Quiet market.

	London, Oct. 13
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 3/8 Quiet.
Bar Gold	
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/16 Steady

	London, Oct. 12
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 13/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4/10/7 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/16 Quiet.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 13. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 11/32
Bank Demand	1-4 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-0 19/32
Fcs. Demand	485
American Dollars	326
Hongkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	228
Japan	157 1/4
Singapore	173 1/2

Market—Quiet

	London, Oct. 12.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/16
" 2 months hence	31 1/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quoit Small business.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2
Bullion Shipments	£210237.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.,

	London, Oct. 12.
Exchange on London in Paris	74.70
" " " Germany	18,000,000,000
" " " Italy	99.45
Stockholm	17.17
Christiania	29.08
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	25.37
Belgium	87.75
Athens	300.00 Yesterday

New York Oct. 12.

Demand Bills

Yesterdoys 45187 December future 23.00

DISCOUNTS.

	London. Oct. 12.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rents 5 per cent	27 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Oct. 12.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 91
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 5/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 3/4
Consols 2 1/2%	" 55 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/2 "
Govt. Securities 3%	59 1/2 "

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13/0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/13/0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/1/0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/1/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/1/0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/6/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/6/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 77/14/0.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Bar gold ready, s. 90-7.
Silver ready, d. 31-5.
Silver forward ,d. 31-1.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet-China sold to square purchases, India bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 13,

Steady 1— 25/1/0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Asho	25—1—6	25—0—6	25—0—6	25—0—9
Kartak	25—1—3	25—0—6	25—0—6	25—0—9

Zeji Mandi.

Asho	0—3—0
Kartak	0—5—6

Tone Market, Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, October 13,

Steady: 79—7—0

Vaida	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79— 7—0	79— 9—0	79— 7—0	
Kartak	77—13—0	77—12—0	78— 0—0	

Zeji Mandi.

Asho	0—12—0
Kartak	1—10—0

Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

New York market was closed yesterday owing to Columbus Day. Reuter reported 1 to 4 points lower in Liverpool futures. Owing to the firmness reported from Home, our market opened strong for fully good M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 508 i.e., Rs. 2/8 higher than yesterday's closing rate. At the beginning of the sessions, on buying by Cutcha Candy brokers the rate advanced to Rs. 509. Later on, the price declined to Rs. 508 on a Marwari Jobber selling, but the rate immediately improved again to Rs. 510½ on continued buying by Cutcha Candy brokers. After some fluctuations the same rate was quoted at 4 p.m. viz. Rs. 510½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 511. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 514, advanced to Rs. 515 on buying by offices and closed firm at Rs. 514½ at 6 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 461½ and advanced to Rs. 463 on an office and a Japan House buying. The rate then gave way to Rs. 461 on selling by a Marwari operator but improved again to Rs. 463½ on buying by a Japan House, which rate ruled at 4 p.m. Trading commenced today in fine M. G. Oomra for March delivery at Rs. 455 and gradually prices advanced considerably to Rs. 463 on buying by a Marwari Jobber and an office. After meagre fluctuations, the rate remained steady at 4 p.m. at Rs. 463. Fully good M. G. Bengal was nominally quoted at Rs. 405 for Decr. January delivery.

In the ready market the volume of business yesterday, was limited chiefly to nice descriptions of Cotton, and buyers were very strict in their selections.

COLABA QUOTATIONS AT (6 P. M.)

		Bombay, Octr. 13	
Fully Good Broach	April/May		514 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		408 1/2
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		466 1/2
Fine Oomra	Mar./	..	465 1/2

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 12. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	750
" " Imports	

EGYPTIAN Future prices :—

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet		16.61
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		18.15
New York, 11 a. m.	Jan.	
(As known in Liverpool at Closing time.)	Mar.	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	
" " " "	Oct.	
	Jan.	

	Liverpool, Oct, 13.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct. 16.35
	Jan. 15.72
	Mar. 15.50
	May. 15.28

	Liverpool, Oct. 12. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Oct. 16.11—1
	Jan. 15.50—2
	Mar. 15.27—3
	May 15.06—4

AMERICAN COTTON COLOSING PRICES,

	New York, Oct. 13. To-day's prices.
Futures at New York.	Oct. 29.19+69
	Jan. 28.08+62
	Mar. 28.15+65
	May 28.17+65

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/2.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/3.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan 96/4.
5½ pe rcent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

SHARES,

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Market closed fairly steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 79, Central 26 12, Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 442/8, Alliance 130, Apollo 28/12, By. Cotton 635, By. Dyeing 941/4, Bradbury 550, Century 480, Cent. India 540, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 160, Crescent 275, Edw. Sassoon 235, Elphinston 63/12, Fazulbhoy 827/8, Finlay 550, F. Petit 1200, Gokak 137/8, Ind. Bleaching 197/8, Ind. Malwa 570, Jamshed Mfg. 190, Kastoorchand 242/8, Khatao 300, Kohinoor 1600, Luxmi Cotton 4750 xd., Madhowji 230, Mathuradas 230 M. Petit 3250 xd., Meyer Sassoon 175, Morarji 4200, New Great 522/8, New City 340, Pabani 420, Pearls 655, Phoenix 500, Shapurji 230, Simplex 366/4, Standard 1600, Swan 735, Swadeshi 528/12, Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1700 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300, B. Burma 350, B. Burma N. I. 87/8, Bt. Burma Pet 4/8, B. Tramway 93/12, B. Steam 107/8, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 110 Katni Defd 370, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron Ord 30, Tata Iron Defd 101/4, Tata Hydro 650 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

	London, Oct. 12.
Conversion Loan	£ 79 1/8
6 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	102 7/8
7 per cent " "	118 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong Bank	123 1/2
National Bank	44 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	13 1/4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 13 To-day's Price
Oct.	16.25+14
Nov.	15.88+10
Dec.	15.76+10
Jan.	15.61+ 9
Feb	
Mar.	15.37+10
April	
May	15.17+1
June	
July	14.85+13
Aug.	
Sept	
Egyptians Jan.	17.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct, 12. To-day's Prices.
Oct.	16.11— 1
Nov.	15.78 unchgd.
Dec.	15.66 " 2
Jan.	15.50— 3
Feb.	15.37— 3
Mar.	15.27— 4
April	15.15— 4
May	15.06— 5
June	14.89—
July	14.72— 5
Aug.	14.32— 5
Sept	13.74— 5
Oct	

Tone.—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Oct 12
M. G. Bengal Good	9.75
" " Fully Good	10.15
" " Fine	10.55
No. 1 Oomra, Good	10.70
" " " Fully Good	11.20
" " " Fine	11.70
M. G. Broach, Good	12.45
" " Fully Good	12.85
" " Fine	13.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	9.65
" " Fully Good	10.05
" " Fine	10.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Oct. 12 Today's Price.
Oct.	17.09—13
Nov.	17.11—13
Dec.	17.17—12
Jan.	17.20—12
Feb.	17.25—12
Mar.	17.30—12
April	17.35—12
May	17.40—12
June	17.40—12
July	17.42—10
Aug.	17.42— 3
Sept.	17.42+ 2

Manchester Cloth Market firm Sales seattered. arns in limited demand.

WHEAT.

	London, Oct, 12
BOZARIO SANTA FE—32 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—32 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C I. F. O/N Value	4
WHEAT Red Karachi 486 lbs. C. I. F. O/N Nominal	41

Tone—Firm.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Associations—

	Bombay, Oct. 13. Bazar Terms Ready. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 10 0	10 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0	
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	29 0 0	
Castorseed	64 0 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	2 40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 9	
Wheat, Sept.		
Linseed, April/May	12 11 6	
Linseed Sept.		
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 8 0	

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 12.

RAPESEED, Feroospore Real Bold per ton O/N, Sellers easier £ 17 1/4
LINSEED Argentine O/N quoted 20 1/4
" J/F Sellers easier 17
TONE OF LINSEED—Limited business
LINSEED Bombay per Ton O/N Sellers 21 7/8
TONE OF LINESEED—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N-D quoted £ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers £ 17 1/4
" " " " Paid " 17 1/8

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 12.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Done 21
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Nov.-Dec. Value 40 9
" Jan/Apl. Paid 37 3/8
Tone of Linseed-Calcutta—poor demand—prices lower.

JAVA SUGAR,

London, Oct. 12

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D Seller 5 24/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D Seller 5 24/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D Seller 5 24/10
Tone—Seller asking higher prices.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The reports from Java and America being steadier and with good demand for ready Sugars dealers were anxious buyers and there being no cheap sellers prices both for ready and forward sugars have been advanced by 9d. per cwt.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a quiet but steady market and with large arrivals in both places prices did not advance although demand was good. Java reported a steadier market with good enquiry and business doing. Small business was done in New Crop White Javas June shipment at 22s./8d. to 22s/9d. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Old crop is offered at 16½ gilders while New crop sold at 14 gilders ex Godown. America keeps stendier with small rise.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. ready Rs. 23-2-0 equal 24s./8 F. B. Harbour stocks 110,000 bags.

T. M. O. September 24s./9 F. B. Harbour stocks 110,000 bags.

T. M. O. October 24s./11 F. B. Harbour stocks 110,000 bags.

T. M. O. November-December 25s. F. B. Harbour stocks 110,000 bags.

S.S. Havildar arrived from Java with 44,000 bags.

METALS.

	London, Oct. 12.
English best Selected Copper	£ 63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 19 net F.O.B

METALS.

Copper Standard G.M.B.	
Copper best English Selected	
TIN BLOCK	202 3 8

METALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 13

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	68 8 0
Brass	1/	66 4 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2/	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 13. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3 1/4	74 8 0
Copper	1/	74 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 8 0
Copper American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		72 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		49 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 13. per lb	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
David	No. 10 1/2	0 14 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 11 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Settara	No. 12 1/4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 3
Japan	No. 42/2	1 9 9
Japan	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan	No. 32	1 7 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 0

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 12.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec 13 1/4
Tone—Dull
Plantation First Latex crepe Oct. 14 5/8
Tone—Steady

FREIGHT.

London, Oct. 12.

Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 14

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Octr 13.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th Octr 1923.

Cotton	1939 Bales.
Wheat	10165 Cwts.
Linseed	4278 "
Rape, etc	1022 "
Gingellyseed	74 "
Poppyseed	510 "
Groundnuts	2097 "
Castorseed	3124 "
Rice	3941 "
Myrabollams	1411 "
Cottonseed	785 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	389 "
Juwar	1240 "
Masur	42 "
Barley	274 "
Bajri	790 "
Coal	2425 "
To days' total.	Tons.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day

Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co. Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1712.

COLOUR KEY

The subtle link, between celestial bodies and mundane happenings, amply borne out by the Colour System, at the recent Poona Season. Complete colour system of prognostication, explaining all the intricacies, personally taught and explained. Followers of colour, will do well to apply, for solution of their difficulties to

"BRUNO"

BANDORA ROAD, SANTA CRUZ.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
Telegrams:—"ELECTRIC," Karachi.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 14.

	Rs. a. p
Shirtings—	
Textile	1 1 6
R. D Sassoon	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 0 3
Longcloth (Full weight) 64/60 inches:—	
Standard per lb	1 6 0
Century per lb	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb	1 5 6
Phœnix "	1 5 6
Pearl "	1 5 3
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Bulls) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 5 3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6202/6203:—	
Rachael per lb	1 6 0
Pearl per lb	1 5 6
F. D Sassoon per lb.	1 5 6
Longcloth x quality:—	
Rachael per lb	1 6 6
Excelsior per lb	1 6 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 9
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 5 0
Century (Eagle) per lb	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 3 0
Pahelwan	1 2 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Sallis:—	
Pabaney per lb	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 4 6
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	
No. 125 1/2 per piece	
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 7 6
Jacob S. D. per lb.	1 6 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 6 0
Textile, Bicycle) per lb	1 5 6
Check 5lb Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 5 0
Phœnix per piece	6 4 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 4 0
Hindustan per piece	6 12 0
Check 5 1/2lb. Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile ... Per Piece	
Kasturchand Per Piece	7 12 0
Bombay United Per Piece	7 8 0
Black Check 5lb:—	
Textile ... Per Piece	9 2 0
E. D Rachael "	8 12 0
Grabrun No. 6124:—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustan	11 10 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Lectures on Elections, Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga, 9 p.m.
Meeting of Board of Education, B. P. C. C. Office, 6 p.m.
Preliminary Scientific and B. Com. Exmn. **Results**, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 16.

Mr. J. Dwarkadas' lecture on Elections, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m.
Meeting of Khadi Sub-Committee, B. P. C. C., 5 p.m.
Nomination Day for the Presidency European Constituency Candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, October 17.

Sir C. Setalvad and Mr. J. Dwarkadas' lectures on Elections, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of B. P. C. C. Council, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 18.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers of the European Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Council.
Inter. M.B. B.S. Exmn. Results. University Hall 1 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jubl) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 40	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 55	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train, carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-30.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 15 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h 17m
Oct. 16 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 33m Sunset 6h. 16m
Oct. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Oct. 18 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 34m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Oct. 19 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 34; Sunset 6h 14m.
Oct 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 14m.
Oct 21 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 13m.

TATA SONS WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute a meeting of the members of the 'Sick Benefit Fund' of the Tata Mills was held on the 12th instant in the Library Hall of the Mill. Mr. G. N. Sahasradudhe, lifeworker of the Social Service League, was present. The Superintendent of the Institute explained to the members the rules of the 'Sick Benefit Fund.' He exhorted the members present to canvass for more members and to take more and more advantage of the facilities afforded by the mill-owners to their employees in times of sickness and ill-health.

MANGS' GRIEVANCES.

A public meeting of the Mangs in Bombay was held on the 29th ultimo at Haines Road, Byculla, under the auspices of the Matang Dnyanodaya Samaj, Mr. Gopalrao Kondaji Pancharas presiding, when the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That this meeting of the Mangs expresses its unswerving loyalty to the British Government. (2) That the Government of Bombay is requested to carry out the provisions of the Compulsory Primary Education Act throughout the presidency at an early date so that no village remains untouched by that Act. (3) That the resolution which has been passed in the Legislative Council to recognise the rights of the people of the so-called untouchable classes to use public wells, dharmashalas, dispensaries, offices, schools etc. should be circulated among the district and the Taluka authorities of all the villages with instructions to make it known through public notices and by the beating of the 'thali' or the drum among all the people. (4) That a law may be kindly passed prohibiting the use of the flesh of dead animals as food. (5) That Mr. Baburao Govind Vaidande, a trusted representative of the Mang community may be kindly nominated as representatives of the Depressed classes in the next Legislative Council.

SWARAJ PARTY MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga (B. B. & C. I. Railway) when Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai and others will address the meeting on "The Council Election". Public are cordially invited to attend.

'G' WARD AND COUNCIL ELECTION.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting of the citizens of 'G' Ward will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Dalmia Building, Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga (B. B. & C. I. Railway), when Messrs. V. J. Patel, J. K. Mehta, J. M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai and others will address the meeting on the subject of Council election. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road on "The Coming Elections." There will also be another lecture at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort on Wednesday the 17th instant at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir Chimantal H. Setalvad, Kt., and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will speak on "The Duty of the Voters."

"HOW INDIA IS BLED WHITE."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will deliver public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday next at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the subject:—"How India Is Bled White."

MILL-WORKERS STRIKE FOR BETTER WAGES.

About 200 men of the Madhavrao Scindia Mill and 400 of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mill struck work on Saturday demanding better wages.

Both the mills are, however, working.

GANDHI DAY AND DASSERA. KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the 18th and 19th instant, Gandhi Day and Dassera, from 3 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) when all are requested to attend.

NATIONAL MARATHI HIGH SCHOOL.

The second annual gathering and prize distribution ceremony of the above Institution will be held on Saturday the 20th instant at 4-0 p.m. at Green Villa, (opposite Grant Road Post Office) under the presidency of Prof. Shivram M. Paranjpye. All past students and members of the public sympathising with National Education are cordially invited to attend. The programme includes, among other items, a dialogue on untouchability and drama, "Prahlada-Jayanta" staged by the boys of the school.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Board of Education will be held to-day (Monday) the 15th at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

A meeting of the Khadi Sub-Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T at the Congress Office.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road Fort.

REVISION OF CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

Opinion of Congressmen in the City of Bombay is invited in connection with the Resolution passed by the Delhi Special Congress about the revision of the Congress Constitution.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

Applications from patriots believing in Khadi work are invited for Khadi Manufacture and Sales in Bombay with a view to emphasise boycott of all foreign piecegoods pursuant to the resolution of the Indian National Congress. Maintenance charges will be allowed.

Please apply to Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort

NO ILLUMINATIONS AND FIRE WORKS

The following resolutions were passed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on 12th instant:—

"Resolved that the public be requested and persuaded to forego their usual illuminations and fire works with foreign materials during the ensuing Divali days and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to issue handbills etc. in connection with the same."

"Resolved that in view of the approaching Divali, the Khadi Sub-Committee and the District Congress Committees be requested to commence intensive Khadi Hawking immediately."

NATIONAL SCHOOL AND WORKERS' ASHRAM, PALGHAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A variety entertainment organised by Messrs. R. Krishna Iyer, Suryanarayan Iyer and others in aid of the above institution was held on Sunday afternoon in the Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Parel. There was a fair attendance, mostly of Madrassees, and the function was a success. The proceedings began with national songs sung by Syt. T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer of the Palghat District Congress Committee, the chief organiser of the above institution. The national songs were composed by Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer himself embodying the various items of the Congress constructive progamme and couched in plain Malayalam language easily intelligible to the masses. The song exposing the anomalies of certain revolting social customs peculiar to Malabar and pleading for the removal of the evils of unapproachability and untouchability, sung by the author himself and his co-workers, was so very touching that one could not help feeling that it was more an evening sermon to the audience mostly composed of Palghat Brahmins than a variety entertainment. Mr. A. Narayana Iyer on the violin was much appreciated. This was followed by vocal music with accompaniments. Mr. Sesha Iyer enacted some scenes from Shakespear's "Othello" and "Julius Caesar" Prof Bendulkar and Master Mangesh of the Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar, had been kind enough to entertain the audience with their vocal music and 'jalatarangam.' All the artists played their part well, but it must be said that it was not a little ridiculous to see the scenes from Shakespear's play enacted by persons wearing the plainest Indian costume a shirt and a 'mundu' which left a "jarring" impression among the happy recollections of the day's function. The programme would have been quite in harmony without "enacting these scenes" and it is to be hoped that such indiscretions will not be repeated in future on such occasions. Mr. R. Krishna Iyer, on behalf of the organisers, garlanded the artists who took part in the entertainments, and thanked all those present for responding to their invitation. Master Mangesh, that promising young artist whose performance on 'jalatarangam' was very much appreciated, was presented with an ivory pendant with Mahatmaji's bust carved on it by Mr. T. R Krishnaswamy Iyer who thanked the audience for the generous response made to his appeal and expressed the gratitude of Malabar Congress workers to Bombay, and especially to the Kerala residents who had liberally responded to their appeals on previous occasions. The total proceeds from the sale of tickets Amounting to Rs. 653 was handed to Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer. The expenses in connection with the entertainment amounting to Rs. 71 were met by the organisers.

It may be mentioned that, though one of those five who "rebelled" against the Delhi decision of the Congress, Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer has devoted his life entirely to the carrying out of the constructive social programme by organising the villagers and training them for national service In short, he cherishes the hope of making the village he has selected a "Bardoli" of Malabar, and expects to make every man, woman or child a perfect soldier in the fight for Swaraj. He has begun the task with high ideals, and if his compatriots are able to understand him properly and support his noble endeavours, there is no doubt that the place he has selected for the work will be a model "Swarajapuri" as he desires to name it. Particulars of this institution can be had from Mr. T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Congress Office, Palghat (Malabar.)

A BOOK ON INDIA'S ANCIENT PLACES.

Mr. Ram Gopal Misra, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., Deputy Collector, Sitapur, (Oudh) writes:—

"I am preparing a book on the Ancient places in India (Sacred to Hinduism, Budhism, Jainism, Sikhism and other religious sects) to vindicate their importance, modern names and situation, and shall be grateful to any person who would be so good as to give information to throw light on the subject.

A study of the subject has shown that a number of places of ancient importance are locally well known, though outside, people are generally not aware of the association that these places have with any sages or important personages or events of the old, or of their being celebrated in any other way.

It would be very kind if the account of the place would be accompanied by a description to prove its identity as without a reference it might not be possible to establish the truth of the claim.

I trust all gentlemen who might have any valuable information to communicate shall do me this favour. It matters little if some information supplied does not add to the knowledge, as there are always chances of its turning out to be very useful."

A Darjeeling message of 13th October says the Governor visited Kurseong yesterday, received the municipal address and replied to it. After inspecting the hospital he presided over the joint prize-giving ceremonies of Dow Hill and the Victoria Schools.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

RETRENCHMENT RESOLUTION PASSED

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee came on on Saturday at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, presiding. The Committee gave consideration to the letter of Mr. B. N. Mahisheri with regard to the retrenchment in the expenses of the Bombay P. C. C. as well as of all the District Congress Committees.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri moved that, "Having regard to the present financial situation of the B. P. C. C. it is quite essential that we should economise our expenses, and a sub-Committee be appointed with a view to look into the present expenses and suggest necessary changes and frame a budget for the next year and also to suggest ways and means so far as the expenses of the District Congress Committees are concerned and to make a report in eight days."

In moving the resolution Mr. Mahisheri said that it was in view of the present critical economic situation of the B. P. C. C. and of the various District Congress Committees that he appealed to them to appoint the sub-Committe. They had also not been able to collect further contributions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The Sub-Committee was going to report on the matter in question within eight days, i.e., before the new B. P. C. C. came into existence. Concluding he once again appealed to them to pass the resolution.

Mr. V. A. Desai seconded the proposition.

Mr C. V. P. Shivam moved an amendment that, "this matter be placed before the new B. P. C. C. for disposal."

In moving the amendment, Mr. Shivam said that the new Committee would come into existence in November next, and it would be far better, if the matter was referred to it. They also did not know as to what line of action the new Committee would take.

Mr. V. A. Desai wanted to know whether Mr. Shivam was in order.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Shivam's amendment was quite in order.

Continuing his speech Mr. Shivam said that he himself was for retrenchment, but there were many other ways in which retrenchment could be effected. The labours of the Sub-Committee would be in vain because they did not know the line of action of the new Committee that would come into being from the 1st of November.

Mr. G. Nensy supporting the resolution said that the new Committee would carry on its work on the lines laid down by the present Committee. Where was then, the objection to the resolution being passed? he asked.

The chairman, then put Mr. Shivam's amendment to the vote, first and it was declared, lost. The original proposition, on being, next, put to the vote, was declared carried.

"NO ILLUMINATIONS."

Mr. M. Atmaram, then moved that "In view of the forthcoming Divali holidays vigorous propaganda be set on foot by the B. P. C. C. with a view to put a stop to unnecessary expenses incurred by the citizens on the illuminations and crackers."

Mr. Mistry opposing the resolution said that it was no use merely passing the resolution when they had no intention of effectively carrying it out.

Mr. Arunza also opposed the resolution.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri supporting the resolution said that if they put their shoulders to the wheel he was sure they would succeed in their attempt at dissuading the citizens from incurring unnecessary expenses on the illuminations and crackers during the ensuing Divali holidays. The mover of the proposition had his honest intentions of giving effect to it. Besides they must bear in mind that Indians at present, could not enjoy themselves during the Divali holidays in view of the Kenya decision and of Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration. He hoped, therefore, they would pass the resolution.

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and passed, Mr. Mistry being the only dissentient.

The following resolution of Mr. Shivam was, next, passed without discussion:—

"In view of the approaching Divali holidays the Khadi Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. be requested to start Khadi-hawking immediately.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

SOUTH CANARA RELIEF FUND.

Messrs. N N Bhandarkar and B P Bangera inform us of their having further collected funds as under and sent a sum of Rs. 287/8/7 being the 2nd instalment towards the above Relief Fund for the destitute and helpless sufferers from the recent heavy floods in South Kanara District. This amount when added to the 1st instalment makes the total contribution of Rs. 287/8/7 up to date:—

B P Narielwalla; A H Guzdar at Rs 10 each: Damji and Co, Rs 6; B F Karaka; C A Maniar; Ishwardas Samaldas; P K Rajah: Badu Shettygara; Vussonji Govindji; R A Tamorch; Sanghvi. T P Bangera at Rs 5 each; Havaldars of Mulla and Mulla office thro: Haridas Vasudev Rao by performing a Shani Katha; Rs 4/8; B R Karkera Rs 4; N H Gandhi; E Cary; M R Jalindher; Kadke Mudara at Rs 3 each; Harilal and Liladhar; B Maganbhai; Chhotalal Vallabhdas; M Duma; M Nagindas and Co. C Makati; A Sympathiser; R N Martin; E H Elliot; I K Kariadan; Sampson Christian; C Benedict; H B Sanghana; Behramji; A Sympathiser; Ali Mahomed; G K Gillan; P A J Wadia; U N Adappa; L Subbanna; Hoskoppala Somayya Gurikara; Kuthettur Ramanna Shetty; M Dev Rao; K Tauda Shetty; Belle Ramanna Shetty; Shantaram; A Parsee gentleman at Rs. 2 each; Bhiku Vithoba; Dattaram Shivram; Ramchandra Ganpat Gopal Kashiram Koraga Angara; Muttaya Angara; Narayan G. Ghady; Dajee Ganu; Narayan Isara; Kapira Uggappa; Dattaram Vittal; B K Vora; L J Raste and Liladhar Raste; Shroff Bros. Narottamdas Chunilal and Co; V F Karkera; Purshottamdas Ramjeedas Mowjee; K Behram Irani. Gokuldas Vachraj; Dagdoo Mara Pari; Narasinh Venkatesh Pai; Siddye Jara Ramrao; J. msedji Ardeshir. S B Sivarna; V S Karnik. 7 Seshappa; B Krishna Aiyer. B Chagle; R K Shroff; F J Engineer; A Janardhan; Jairam J Chury; J S Rawal L W Mellow; M Fuguredo; L D' Souza; R M Upadhyaya; Harishanker B Raut. K Linga Panjee; Ammanna F Amin; Manappadi Rama Ajja; Alapv Shantappa; Jarappa Krishnappa Kanaga; K B Bengera; Aitoo Jarappa. Hosbettu M T Kangian; Gundi Rama Guruva; Para Shetty. N Thimmappa; Devappa Nagappa; Shiva S Karkera; Hejmadi Kadia S Putran; Siddoo H Mandon; Mulky Ramavva. Shibruruguttu Manju Shetty. D Thimmappaya; K B Salian; G S Kulurkar; M Servappa; M Anantha; Rama Aithappa Shetty; H Devappa Salyan. Koraga T Amin; at Re 1 each; less than Re 1 is Rs 10/4. Received from Harikirtan Rs. 28/12/4 eq. 247/8/4.

DR. VELKAR AT URAN.

A correspondent writes:—

In response to the invitation of the local Congress Committee, Dr. M. B. Velkar visited Uran in the Kolaba District on Sunday (the 14th instant) and addressed the public which consisted amongst others of a large number of farmers, on the meaning of Swaraj and the way to attain it in the near future. Dr. Velkar exhorted the audience to vote at the ensuing Council elections for only Swarai Party candidates, who were entering the Councils either to mend or end them.

The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st of October, 1923.

THE BACK BAY SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I understand on reliable authority that the whole of the Back Bay scheme is not going to be carried out and that a large part of the costly suburban scheme is also about to be abandoned. We shall also not have now too many of the present type of development chawls which have been universally condemned.

If this be so, much of the agitation that has been created against the presentation of an address to the retiring Governor or at least tha tportion of it which relates to development ought to vanish. Will not the Director of Information enlighten the public on the point and let them understand that H. E. the Governor after mature consideration has got the superfluous portion of the wasteful scheme curtailed—Yours etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

42/44 Bora Bazar St.
Fort, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1923.

PHADKE'S FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of his wax-work and clay figures and other fine art works which Mr. R. K. Phadke, the well-known artist of Bombay opens every year after the monsoon season, is an event eagerly awaited by all lovers of art and by visitors to Bombay generally. This year Mr. Phadke has attempted a more ambitious and patriotic task than usual. With the cooperation of his brother and sister artists of the city, he has brought together a large number of paintings, in all mediums, and other works of Indian art and has exhibited them along with his own works, in a large hall at Rambagh, C. P. Tank Road. The exhibitions which are held at the Town Hall annually no doubt attract a large number of educated and cultured people, but they cannot be called *popular* shows, as the illiterate section of the Bombay people hardly avail of the opportunity to view these achievements of Indian art. Mr. Phadke on the other hand, appeals directly to the masses, as the crowds of people of all sorts, from the lowest to the highest, who frequent his exhibition every year show. They exhibition of the works of noted local artists along with Mr. Phadke's own works will help to familiarise the masses with the work of Indian artists and thus stimulate their aesthetic tastes.

Among the artists represented at the Exhibition this year are Muller, Dhurandhar, Trinidade, Gorakshakar, Parandekar, Haldankar Pithawala, Fernandes and Lad. Two original paintings by the late Raja Ravi Varma are also included in the show and are worth noting.

Mr. Phadke's own exhibits this year are of the same rare excellence, as his past works. Two scenes especially, which he has got up those of Mahatma Gandhi as a prisoner in Yerravda Jail, spinning on the Charka, and of Lokamanya Tilak conferring with his friend Mr. Nene—deserve to be singled out for special mention. Few visitors will be able to view these two studies without emotion—so life-like are the figures. In the case of the Mahatma's picture, the motion of the spinning wheel gives an additional touch of reality to the scene. There are other wax-work and clay figres, including one of Dadabhai Navroji, which are also worth noting. Mr. Phadke has also exhibited two very fine life-size busts of Shivaji and Dadabhai, the former in marble and the latter in bronze prepared by himself. A number of curios of Indian workmanship are also included in the Exhibition. The show is well worth visiting by every lover of Indian art.

CRIME IN BOMBAY IN 1922.

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of a letter to the Press reviewing police activities etc., in 1922 says:—

Despite the quiet year, there was an increase of over 9,000 in the cases reported during the year, which numbered 1,12,000. Including those pending from the previous years, there were over 83,000 cognisable cases for disposal. The rise is almost entirely in Local Acts cases, the increase in actual crime being negligible. The additional 8,633 cases under Local Acts was almost entirely due to cases of obstruction by petty shop-keepers and hawkers.

During the year 81,218 police cases of all classes were classified as true and of these 73,935 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 91.03 as compared with 90.32 in 1921 and 89.65 in 1920. Under the Indian Penal Code, 11,159 cases were classified as true against 10,807 in 1921. Of these, 4,661 resulted in conviction, a percentage of 41.76. The Class VI cases Local Acts numbered 70,059 and the percentage of conviction was nearly 99. There were 5,180 undetected cases the percentage being 6.32

Serious offences against the person numbered 1,024, including 65 cases pending from the preceding year. These figures show an increase of 125, the offences of hurt, kidnapping, etc., accounting for most of the increase. Murder, attempts at Murder, culpable homicide, and attempts at, or abetment of, suicide, all show a decrease. There were also increases in robberies, lurking house trespass and dacoities, etc., the number of the last named offences being 16 compared with 12 in the previous year. In criminal breach of trust and cheating there were increases, but decreases in thefts and receiving stolen property. Altogether there were 8,165 cases of minor offences against property for disposal.

There were 48 cases of murder and attempts at Murder, including 12 cases pending from the previous year against 72 in 1921 and 36 in 1920. Of these 12 ended in conviction, three in acquittal and 20 remained undetected, including 7 infanticide cases. Of the 36 murders reported during the year, in 12 cases the motive for the crime was jealousy, in 11 cases quarrels, in 5 theft. There were seven cases of infanticide but in no case was a conviction obtained.

As mentioned above, the bulk of the offences dealt with were those arising out of Special and Local Laws, the number being 70,888. There were thirty cases of opium smuggling and forty-five cases under the Abkari Act, the majority for illegal possession of cocaine.

The beggar nuisance was much in evidence as in previous years. Action was taken against 1,720 professional beggars and 98 were deported

During the year 81,112 persons were arrested by the police, an increase of nearly 8,000 over the previous year Of these 77,370 were convicted, the percentage being 94.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognisable cases amounted to over 22½ lakhs, a decrease of nearly a lakh compared with the previous year. The total value of property recovered was 5½ lakhs or a recovery percentage of just over 25, slightly better than in the previous year.

The population of the City according to the census of 1921, is 11,72,853 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 14.31 as compared with 1 to 16.11 in 1921 and 1 to 17.55 in 1920.

FLYING AT LYMPNE.

A FRENCH COMPETITOR DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Frenchman Maneyrol crashed at Lympne to-day and is believed dead.

LATER.

Maneyrol is dead.

FIRST TO COMPLETE.

The following message was booked in London prior to the one reporting Maneyrol's crashing:—

Flying was impossible at Lympne yesterday owing to the weather but was resumed today when the Frenchman Maneyrol was the first to attempt for the altitude prize and reached the height unofficially given at ten thousand feet. Wind blew the machine towards the sea, the petrol pipe froze at the great height. The pilot dropped and made a wonderful landing. The only other attempt for the altitude prize hitherto is the British competitor Hammersley's who reached 6300 feet on 8th Oct. To-day the wind got under tail of the Belgian Baron De Latternhove's baby "Poncelet" machine and overturned it. The Baron was pinned underneath but when the machine lifted the Baron fell out unhurt. The machine was slightly damaged.

DETAILS OF THE CRASH.

There was a keen altitude contest at Lympne to-day as one of the events in the International Contest for low-powered Motor-Gliders, which started at Lympne on October 8. As reported in an earlier message, the French aviator Maneyrol reached a height of ten thousand feet. Later, the British pilots Piercey and Hammersley claimed altitudes of thirteen and twelve thousand respectively. Then Maneyrol went up again to try and beat his earlier effort.

Coming down, after this second attempt, when only seventy-five feet from the ground the wings of Maneyrol's machine folded up and he crashed to the ground. Doctors rushed to the spot and found the Frenchman unconscious. Their attempts to resuscitate him were fruitless, and he died in a few minutes.

The victim of this accident which marred the meeting won the "Daily Mail" prize last year for motor-gliders.—Reuter.

GLIDING CONCLUDED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Lympne gliding meeting concluded with the flight of Lieut. W. H. Longton on a Wren monoplane. Herbert Jones on an Anec tied for the "Daily Mail's" thousand sterling and the Duke of Sutherland's five hundred sterling prizes flying 87½ miles, the greatest distance, on one gallon of petrol. Captain Norman Macmillan on a Barmall Pixie carried off the speed prize with 76.1 miles per hour. Hinkler on Avers won the reliability prize in completing a thousand and forty miles in eighty circuits. M. Piercy on an Anec won the prize for the greatest altitude attaining 14,000 feet. His arms and legs were frozen on descending.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK'S HANDICAP

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Duke of York's Handicap resulted: 1. Poisoned Arrow (100 to 8) 2. Roman Bachelor (100 to 7) 3. Light Dragoon (7 to 1). Fifteen ran. Three lengths separated first and second, and half length second and third.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

To-day's Association League football results are as follows:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal one, Manchester city two; Villa one, Burnley one; Blackburn four, Birmingham one; Bolton one, Sunderland nil; Cardiff one, Chelsea one; Huddersfield nil, West Bromwich nil; Liverpool one, Everton two; Newcastle nil West Ham nil; Notts Forest three Middlesboro, one; Sheffield four; Preston nil; Tottenham one, Notts County three.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley nil, Stockport nil; Blackpool one, The Wednesday nil; Bradford two, Leicester two; Bristol city one, Southampton one; Derby county four, Hull City one; Fulham one, Coventry one; Leeds one Clapton nil; Manchester United two, Oldham nil; Nelson four, Crystal Palace two; Port Vale two, Stoke four; South-Shields one, Bury nil.

THIRD DIVISION. (SOUTHERN SECTION)

Bournemouth one, Norwich two; Brentford one, Bristol Rovers two; Brighton and Hove nil, Portsmouth four: Luton one Exeter nil; Merthyr two, Swindon nil; Millwall nil. Southend nil; Newport nil, Charlton one; Northampton two, Gillingham nil: Plymouth one, Watford nil: Queens Park rangers two, Swansea two; Reading nil, Aberdare one.

(NORTHERN SECTION.)

Ashington three, crewe nil; Barrow one, Bradford one; Darlington one, Lincoln nil; Durham two, Wigan two; Grimsby nil, Hartlepools one; Rochdale one, Rotherham nil; Southport one, Chesterfield nil; Tranmere one, New Brighton two; Walsall two, Accrington nil: Wilverhampton four, Haligax nil; Wrexham two, Doncaster two.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen two, Hamilton nil; Airdrieonians one Morton one; Clyde two, Clydebank nil; Hearts nil, Celtic nil; Kilmarnock two, Falkirk one; Motherwell four, Dundee two; Queens Park nil, Partick two; Raith six third lanark one; Rangers five Ayr nil; and Saint Mirren one, Hibernians one.—Reuter.

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State Railways for the eight days ending 30th September 1923 amounted to Rs. 197 crores or Rs. 7 lakhs more than the approximate figures for the corresponding period of 1922-23. There was an increase in traffic on most of the more important lines as compared with the previous week.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA v. YOUNG MOSLEMS.

The above match which was played on Saturday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground resulted in a draw. The scores were:—

YOUNG MOSLEM C. C.

Parkar 25, Syed Ibrahim 3, A. A. Khan 3, W. A. Lokhandwalla 9, Mahomed 1, A. Fatakdawalla 35, S. Ismail 8, E. Lokhandwalla 9, I. Fatakdawalla 4, Kadir 0, extras 28. Total (for 10 wickets) 116.

HINDU GYMKHANA "B."

M. B. Rao 25, V. Jayakar 0, M. Shete 0, N. Shete 17, K. Gandhi 25, V. Rege 0, extras 5. Total 72.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. I. TRUST C. C.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground and also resulted in a draw. The scores were:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Masih 2, Lotia 39, Jani 5, Barodawalla 0, Rasool 7, Shakoor 5, Shaikh 40, Irfani 28, Jilani 1, Badrudin and Mirza did not bat, extras 4. Total 141.

BOMBAY I. TRUST C. C.

Wadekar 7, Jog 2, Sathe 2, Dalvi 0, C. Rana 0, Dalava 9, M. Rana 9, Vakil 0, Misquitta 6, Walker 2, Ahmedi 4, extras 5. Total 46.

BOMBAY GYM. vs. YOUNG MOSLEM C. C.

On Sunday the Young Moslem C. C. met and defeated the Bombay Gymkhana. The visitors batting first scored 157 runs. The bowling strength of the Gymkhana was very weak and Jani, Ebrahim and A. Fatakdawalla wrested 46, 45 and 25 respectively without difficulty. The Gymkhana replied with 137, though four good wickets were down at 19. Sayed Ebrahim showed good bowling form, capturing no less than 6 Gymkhana wickets. Cummings and Andrews playing a fast game carried the score from 67 to 137. The scores were:—

YOUNG MOSLEMS C. C.

Fatakdawalla 25, Jani 46, Khan 0, Parkar 0 Rasool 8, Ebrahim 45, Irfani 13, Fortwalla 7, Shaikh Ismail 3, Lokhandwalla 0, Fatakdawalla 1, extras 9. Total 157.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

A. L. Hosie 9, Oliver 5, Macdonell 15, Moore 1, Gillepsy Commdr. 4, Hamilton 20, Farquharson 4, Cummings 49, Andrews 23, Simpson 2, Ingham 0, extras 5. Total 137.

FRIENDS UNION C. C. vs. HINDU GYM.

A large crowd turned out to witness the trial of strength between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Friends Union C. C., and were treated to an excellent exhibition of cricket. The home team floored the Friends Union Cricket Club by the substantial margin of two wickets and 121 runs. The visitors won the toss and elected to bat. For the first two wickets they piled up 93 runs. Then a rot set in and the rest fell like nine pins before the terrible bowling of Jai and Pandya for a paltry 29. Only three of them were able to force their scores into double figures, Dalvi and Rao contributing 46 and 35 respectively, while five could not break their eggs. Patel was their only bowler who could make any impression upon the Gymkhana batsmen. He captured five wickets for 47 runs. Other bowlers were treated with scant courtesy. Their fielding was extremely loose which was a considerable factor in the Gymkhana tall scoring.

The Hindu Gymkhana scored 243 runs at the expense of 9 wickets. It was a heyday for L. P. Jai who not only registered his fifth century of the season, but took five wickets for an average of 4 runs apiece. His score of 138 included eighteen 4's. G. Rana and Wagle also played good cricket for their respective 31 and 27 runs. Pandya was responsible for 4 wickets at the cost of 22 runs. The scores were:—

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

S M Dalvi, c Rao, b Jai	46
P A Dalvi, b Kothare	8
M B Rao, c Jog, b Pandya	1
S S Dongre, b Pandya	0
D A Shete, not out	16
S Godambe, st Jog, b Jai	6
G R Gorakshakar, b Jai	0
R S Patel, b Jai	0
B R Kagal, b Pandya	0
N B Dadarkar, b Pandya	5
M M Amersey, c and b Jai	0
Extras	6
Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
R V Kothare	7	0	27	1
R A Wagle	9	1	47	0
N C Pandya	10	1	22	4
L P Jai	7.4	1	20	5

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K G Pardeshi, l-b-w, b Godame	9
L P Jai, c Jayakar, b Dalvi	138
B D Jog, b Patel	6
S S Gore, b Patel	0
R A Wagle, b Patel	27
C H Chandarana, b Kagal	31
S K Pawaskar, l-b-w, b Patel	6
H H Doshi, b Patel	0
V N Rege, b Kagal	2
R V Kothare, not out	12
N C Pandya did not bat.	
Extras	18
Total	249

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
S S Dongre	3	0	12	0
B E Kagal	16	3	53	2
S R Godambe	12	0	80	1
R S Patel	14	2	47	5
S M Dalvi	3	0	14	1
N B Dadarkar	5	0	19	0

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 13.

The annual Quadrangular Cricket Tournament opened to-day before a very large gathering, the greatest interest being displayed by all communities. The Parsees played the Mahomedans and the former winning the toss, elected to go in first and closed their innings at 2.30 p.m. for 151 runs. The Mahomedans batted up to 5 p.m. when stumps were drawn for the day, their score being 82 for one wicket. The scores:—

PARSEES.

S Driver, c Kader Beg, b Mahomed Husain	60
H Ameen, b Mohd. Husain Khan	0
D N Dittia, c Jameel Ahmed, b Mohd. Husain	15
B Irani, st wicket-keeper	7
F Ameen, b Mohd. Husain Khan	11
M Irani, c Mohd. Ali, b Mohd. Husain	1
H Panthaky, c Mohd. Ali, b Mohd. Beg	4
H Hormusji, not out	1
Lantyn, st wicket-ke

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1923.
(584th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

ILL-ADVISED.

We are told that the Hejjaz has applied to be admitted to membership of the League of Nations and, if Reuter's correspondent, whose message we published on Saturday, has accurately summarised the article on a "New Moslem World" which the Aga Khan has contributed to the "Edinburgh Review," the proposal seems to have the support of His Highness. No news could be more alarming and distressing to the Muslim world. For if the Hejjaz is at present nothing more than a native kingdom under British guidance (as Mr. Ward Price lately described it,) this move must have the sanction or at least approval of the British Government; and it shows that they have learnt nothing from the catastrophic consequences of their wrong policy except what can be found embodied in the Treaty of Lausanne.

There are many reasons why the Hejjaz should not become a member of the League of Nations at this juncture; and they may be summarised thus: that the present status of the Hejjaz is intolerable to Muslim opinion the world over and cannot be regarded as permanent. Any attempt to perpetuate the present status by attaching it to the European system will be bitterly resented by the Muslims. The Holy Places of Islam belong not to "King" Husein or anybody else, but to the whole body of Muslims whose head and representative is the Khalifa. Under no conceivable circumstances can "King" Husein be recognised as the legitimate custodian of the places except in so far as he is given charge by the Khalifa. This in no way interferes with the right of self-determination in the matter of government of the people of the Hejjaz, of Palestine and Mesopotamia. It merely concerns the actual guardianship of the Holy Places, responsibility for their upkeep and the rights of pilgrims, and the policing of the pilgrim roads. The only international complications which the Hejjaz has to fear—apart from the 'protection' of England, which membership of the League of Nations is unlikely to remove—is in connection with the religious rights of the Khalifa; and that is a question which cannot be raised before the League of Nations, as at present constituted without a gross affront to the Islamic world. The League of Nations is, in fact—though not, of course, in name—a League of Christian nations, in which a perpetual majority is secured to Christendom. It is obviously quite incompetent to deal with a religious question of the Muslims.

The Government of India, who ought to be the representative of Asia in the counsels of the British Empire, must lose no time, in pointing out the inadvisability of such a move upon the part of the Sherif of Mecca, who has already surely caused sufficient damage to British prestige in the East. Now that the Turkish question has been settled at Lausanne, the other errors of the Treaty of Sevres ought to be rectified. Palestine, Mesopotamia and Syria should be evacuated as soon as possible. But the crux of the whole problem lies in the Hejjaz, and can be overcome by Muslims only. The Khalifa's right to jurisdiction over the Holy Places of Islam cannot be questioned by any European Power. The Muslims only are concerned with it; and they alone are capable of solving peacefully and permanently the complicated questions which have been raised by ill-advised attacks on it. If the Sherif of Mecca has, indeed, applied for membership of the League of Nations, he has again betrayed Islam in the opinion of the Muslims.

THE CITY POLICE.

The Commissioner's report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1922, together with the Government Resolution thereon, has just been issued. There has been an apparently steady increase of crime during the past three years, for we find from Mr. Kelly's report that the total number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases increased from 98,622 in 1920 to 1,03,004 in 1921 and to 1,12,163 in 1922. But closer scrutiny shows that barring the hawker nuisance and obstruction of traffic by petty shop-keepers, crime of most kinds either registered a decline or was stationary last year in comparison with the record of the previous year. If we deduct the excess of 9687 cases falling under Class VI—cases of public and local nuisances, intimidation, annoyance, and so on—from the year's total record of crime, it is seen that there was actually a decrease in the number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases. "Offences against the State" registered a decline from 266 cases in 1921 to 189 in 1922. But then, the year 1921 was an *annus rarus* with the Bombay Police, as it was with the police all over India—which is seen from the fact that whereas last year the City Police had to handle only 35 cases of "rioting and unlawful assembly," in the previous year they had as many as 189 such cases to tackle. Mr. Kelly's report testifies to the fact that the year 1922 was "an exceptionally quiet one" in Bombay—and this in spite of the fact, also recorded by Mr. Kelly, that "the outstanding event of the year in the political world was the arrest of Mr. Gandhi." What more convincing testimony to the essentially peaceful nature of the movement identified with the Mahatma can be furnished than this unconscious tribute on the part of the head of the police of the first city in the land? Only three years ago a mere rumour of the Mahatma's arrest had convulsed the city from one end to the other, but when the arrest itself took place last year, in loyal acquiescence in the leader's parting message, his countrymen throughout the country, including those in Bombay, refrained from all demonstration on the occasion.

Though, as we have said, crime of most kinds registered a decline during the year, certain serious offences against the person, such as hurt, kidnapping, criminal force to public servants, and so on, showed an increase in comparison with the record of 1921. On the other hand, cases of murder, and attempts at murder, culpable homicide, attempts at suicide, rash and negligent act, etc. showed a welcome decrease. Robberies, house trespass and like offences, however, showed a marked increase, as also cases of criminal breach of trust and cheating. But, as we have already said, the greatest and the most disquieting increase took place among cases which are grouped together by the Police under Class VI. There were as many as 82,953 "cognisable" cases falling under this class in 1922, in addition to 14,763 "non-cognisable," ones, against 71,838 and 16,191 respectively in the previous year. The increase is stated to be entirely due to the cases of obstruction by petty shop-keepers and hawkers and the report goes on to add that "the fines inflicted in these cases are so small that the offenders readily pay them and hasten back to repeat the offence the minute they get away from the Court. They know well that the Police cannot spare men to arrest them everyday and they look on the fines as merely rent for the use of the road, which can be easily paid out of the profits." Fines alone, even if they are made heavier, will not cure the evil. The real remedy, as pointed out in the Government Resolution, must be sought in the provision of sufficient and suitable markets by the Municipality. The Municipality has been woefully lacking in its duty in this matter. There is room for half a dozen large additional markets in the city, but though the residents of the various wards have been crying themselves hoarse for decades past, these markets are still to come into existence. It goes without saying that the provision of an adequate number of markets will materially abate the hawker and squatter nuisance in the city. Till such provision is made, the police will have to tolerate the evil as a necessary one.

Mr. Kelly deals at some length with the "Pathan Menace" and recounts the measures he has adopted to counteract it. He admits that there are undoubtedly far more Pathans in the city than the city has any use for. But he complains with some warmth that he sees no permanent solution of the trouble "as long as public bodies and private employers continue to engage Pathans as freely as they do at present and as long as the public confine their own activities to criticism and advice in the Press and on the platform." Of what use is it, he asks, for a business man to write to the Press to complain of the "Pathan Menace" when he himself employes a Pathan to look after his shop merely because he is afraid that if he does not do so the Pathan will loot his shop?" The reader will agree that the Commissioner is justified to a large extent in his complaint. So long as Pathans are indiscriminately preferred by the public as watchmen, messengers and servants in other capacities, they are, as Mr. Kelly says, contributories to the perpetuation of the "menace" of which they complain. They can help to minimise the "menace" by refraining from engaging the services of Pathans, barring those in whose trustworthiness and "harmlessness" they have the fullest confidence. Mr. Kelly assures us that the many deportations of Pathans to which he resorted last year as well as the night patrol system introduced during the year have reduced the Pathan population in the city considerably. We hope Mr. Kelly will not relax his vigilance in this matter. As for the co-operation of the public with the Police in the elimination of the Pathan menace and other evils from which this city suffers, Mr. Kelly may rest assured that such co-operation will be forthcoming in an increasing measure if the Police, on their part, co-operate with the public readily and are vigilant and efficient. In this connection, it would not be out of place to point out the urgent need of giving more facilities to the people to arm themselves. A glance at the figures of arms licenses published in the report shows not only the utter inadequacy of the number of licenses granted, but also the glaring inequalities in the distribution of arms among the various communities inhabiting Bombay. The handful of European population in the city is permitted to possess more arms than all the non-European population put together! Also, some small communities, like the Parsis and Native Christians, are allowed disproportionately larger number of arms than the Hindus and Mahomedans who outnumber them several times. Thus among the European residents 1801 persons possess licenses for 2,656 arms. Among Hindus only 571 persons possess licenses for 868 arms. Among the Parsis, on the other hand, there are 691 licensees with 983 arms. Among Mahomedans only 245 persons are licensed to carry 386 arms. Among Native Christians, 181 licensees possess 228 arms. A like invidious distinction was made last year in the issue of new licenses. Whereas 608 new licenses were issued to Europeans, only 168 were issued to Hindus, 90 to Mahomedans, 353 to Parsis and 46 to Native Christians. The Commissioner would have done well to offer some explanation of this patently unfair distribution of licenses. Such invidious communal discrimination has no warrant, legal or any other, and must be put an end to. Moreover, for a population of eleven lakhs, a total of 5,142 arms of all kinds, including air-guns, swords, sword-sticks, "Kukris" and "Kattiars," is a ridiculously poor means of defence. No wonder serious crimes against the person and property are steadily on the increase in the city year after year. The co-operation of the public for which Mr. Kelly looks for, will never be effective, till the public are adequately armed for defence. We hope Mr. Kelly will be able to show in his next report that he recognises the truth of this fact.

A CHAMBER OF KATHIAWAD PRINCES.

It is difficult to imagine what possible objection the Government of Bombay have to the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's project of a Chamber of Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawad. As the Thakore Saheb points out in his dignified letter to the Agent, such a Chamber would afford opportunities to the Princes of Kathiawad to come together and discuss with one another measures not only for their own common good, but also for the good of the people of their States. The Kathiawad States form a compact group, in which the problems facing their rulers are mostly of an identical nature. Annual conferences of the Princes, therefore, as suggested by the Thakore Saheb, would be of undoubted benefit to the States. What the Thakore Saheb has proposed is nothing novel, but only a replica, on a provincial scale, of the larger Chamber of Princes at Delhi. If some utility can be claimed for the latter institution, surely a smaller but more compact organisation like the proposed Chamber of the Princes of Kathiawad ought to prove to be of even greater utility in its own limited sphere. The Government of Bombay ought to have welcomed such a project instead of throwing the wet blanket over it. The Government would do well to state what objection they have to the scheme adumbrated by the Thakore Saheb. But whatever their own objections to or apprehensions in respect of the scheme, they must scrupulously refrain from interfering, directly or indirectly, with the movement initiated by the Thakore Saheb. The Princes of Kathiawad must be left to decide for themselves whether the proposed Chamber would or would not be of any utility to them and their States. And, in any event, they will, we trust, support the Thakore Saheb in the courageous stand that he has taken.

Notes of the Day.

A Thought for the Day.

The power our fellow countrymen have shown in standing firm for their cause under severest trials, fighting unarmed against fearful odds, has given us a firmer faith in the strength of the God that can defy sufferings and defeats at the hands of physical supremacy, that can make its gains of its losses.—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to Gandhi.

India and the League.

According to a cable received by "The Leader" from its London correspondent, Mr. Hasan Imam, one of "India's delegates" to the Assembly of the League of Nations, being interviewed on the eve of his departure from London for India, expressed "deep disappointment with the work of the League" and "the humiliation of India's subordinate status." Also, "he considered that India received little benefit from its membership and is not likely to receive much until it is self-governing." Yet, Mr. Hasan Imam did not think it derogatory to either his own self-respect or the self-respect of his country, to play second fiddle, along with the Jam Saheb, to Lord Hardinge, the leader of the "Indian delegation" to the League! Mr. Hasan Imam does not appear to realise that because of his own ready consent to go in a subordinate capacity to the Genoa Assembly he was a contributory to "India's subordinate status" in the League. If Mr. Hasan Imam feels humiliated at the subordinate status accorded to India and is convinced that India receives little benefit from her membership of the League, was it not his duty to refuse to be a party to his own as well as India's humiliation by readily consenting to be an understudy to Lord Hardinge? India's "representation" on the League can never be real so long as India is not self-governing and until India attains freedom, it is the duty of self-respecting Indians to refuse to perpetuate the camouflage of "representing" her.

Sastri—No Moderate.

The "Saturday Review" writes:—"Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the formerly very unobstrusive disciple of Gokhale, has developed of late years a recklessness of policy and petulance of speech which make it absurd to continue describing him as a Moderate. Over the Kenya decision he appears to have lost whatever shadow of a claim to that title remained to him. In inviting Indians to boycott the Empire Exhibition, he admits that such a boycott may be rendered ineffective by the Government of India, but welcomes the prospect because measures to defeat his movement would goad the Legislative Assembly into "implacable hostility' and thus hasten complete self-government for India. What is this but a slightly novel form of the old Extremist policy, according to which self-government was to be won by forcing the Government to unpopular action instead of guiding it into popular action?" This reminds one of what Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P. said at the inception of non-cooperation, that even the Moderate Indians were fast becoming "Extremists." But in the present state of Indian politics our surprise is not that a "Moderate" talks like an "Extremist" but that more Moderates do not act like "Extremists." That is the only comment we have to make on "Saturday Review's" criticism.

Youth and Politics.

High officials, including latter-day Indian Ministers, who are in the habit of gravely warning the people of this country against the danger of allowing the younger generation to take any active interest in current politics, will do well to note how the problem strikes General Smuts. Prior to his departure for England he was invited to address the members of the Capetown branch of the Junior South African Party, which is a body composed of young men and women of the European community. In his address General Smuts said, among other things:—"He believed he saw in the formation of the Junior South African Party the beginning of what was destined to develope into a very great thing..... He hoped the movement, which had taken root in South Africa, would prove to be the most beneficial and salutary one which had ever been started. Politics were closely associated with the life of a nation..... If they wanted to represent a nation properly, they must give due share to each section. The young people had as much right to play their part as the older people, and no doubt they would play it most worthily.....Politics would be purer and loftier when they had young men and women to inspire them.....Politics should be in a sense your religion and the service of your fellowmen should be one of the most inspiring things in your life." It is because General Smuts is a freeman himself and breathes the atmosphere of a free country, that he is able to speak thus. Our Ministers, on the other hand, though they pose as "Liberals", breathe any atmosphere but that of freedom, and hence their entire outlook on public life is warped. But the fact remains that in every age and clime, it is the youth that is almost always the vanguard of the nation.

THE SHAME OF FIJI

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

I

When is the British Government of India going to publish the Report of the Commission, which went out to Fiji nearly two years ago? Is it actually true, as I heard it stated in London, that the Fiji Commission was so strong, in some of its phrases, that the Colonial Office objected to its publication. It should be clearly understood, that the Indian public require the original Report and not a Report doctored and toned down, to suit the Colonial Office. We cannot fail to remember how, in the year 1916, the Colonial Office obtained a secret extension of the indentured system of Indian labour to Fiji for another five years, after it had been conclusively proved that it meant nothing less than sending out several thousands more of Indian women from the United Provinces and Madras,—all unconscious of their fate,—to a life of prostitution and shame. We cannot forget that the Colonial Office has done almost nothing to help Indians, settled in the Crown Colonies, but has again and again, times without number, done everything to help the white colonists, who are determined to exploit them. We cannot forget that only recently, the Colonial Office has obtained the opening up of new recruiting for the Island of Mauritius, where the population is already over 520 to the square mile. We cannot forget lastly, that the Colonial Office, in collusion with the India Office, has completely betrayed the Indians in Kenya, and condemned them to perpetual political inferiority, in spite of Imperial Conference Resolutions to the contrary. Why, then, is the Fiji Report not published? Is India for ever to be made a hunting ground for cheap sweated labour by the Crown Colonies? Is *this* what it means for India to be an 'Equal Partner' in the British Empire? Is the British Government in India perpetually to be subservient to the 'Big Business' interests of the Colonial office'?

What Indians have Suffered.

In these articles, I shall try to describe the burning shame and humiliation of Fiji, which is no less deep and humiliating than the shame of Kenya. Indeed, in many ways, the evils from which our fellow-countrymen in Fiji have suffered, and are still suffering are unspeakably worse than those which have taken place in Kenya. The humiliation also to India goes far deeper.

It is true, that from the point of view of political equality, Kenya and Kenya alone is the test question. This act has made the Kenya White Paper,—in which at last political equality has been finally and deliberately denied and a White Empire established,—so supremely disappointing. But, on the other hand, from the point of view of suffering humanity, there can be no question that the Indians in Fiji to-day, who have come originally from the United Provinces and the Madras Presidency, are suffering more, morally, spiritually and physically, than those in any other part of the world.

Fate of the Returned Emigrants.

Of all the very grave and serious troubles which have confronted those who have been working for Indians Overseas, perhaps the most difficult of all has been the question of the returned emigrants from Fiji, who have left the Island of Fiji owing to their wretched condition there, but have found things even more wretched in India after their return to this country. Demoralised by their life in Fiji, they find it impossible to find a place in Indian Social life when they come back. They drift and are lost.

I ought to make it clear that at least five out of every six of those who return belong to the United Provinces. Sometimes a ship calls at Madras and disembarks the Madrasi emigrants there: but usually the emigrant ship goes straight to Calcutta, and the returned emigrants are sent by train to Madras. I do not know what happens to those who return direct to Madras Presidency. It is very difficult to get accurate information, though I have made very careful enquiries. I am inclined to offer at a venture the opinion, that they are received back into their villages and settle down in Madras Presidency better than those who return to the United Provinces. But I do not know for certain.

Emigrants from the United Provinces.

It is about the latter, that I now wish to write to give fairly accurate statisics, after repeated investigation. I think that it may be said, that nearly 70 per cent appear to be able to settle down somehow, on their return, in their own native villages. A

(Continued on page 9.)

PROPOSED CHAMBER OF KATHIAWAR PRINCES.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

THAKORE SAHEB OF RAJKOT'S DIGNIFIED PROTEST.

DECLINES TO WITHDRAW INVITATIONS TO CONFERENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Oct. 11.

Quite a sensation has been created in the circle of the Princes of Kathiawad as also in Agency circles by the disapproval shown by the Agency towards the plan of founding a provincial Chamber of Princes in Kathiawad and the ban over the proposed meeting of Kathiawad Chiefs. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, who is a propounder of this idea did not, however, allow matters to rest there and wrote a strong letter to the Agent respectfully brushing aside the latter's communication and renewing his invitations to the Princes. This has caused a stir and developments of a serious nature are expected.

It will be remembered that this Thakore Saheb recently granted very substantial reforms to his people and this fact, it seems, as well as his otherwise bold attitude have earned for his highness serious Government displeasure. It is reported that there is a strong official move against him. In the meantime, this altogether unexpected incident has happened, which has raised grave apprehensions in the minds of people in Kathiawad.

THAKORE SAHEB'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Thakore Saheb to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawad:—

Amarsinhji Secretariat.
Rajkot, 22nd Sep. 1923.

My dear Colonel Wood,

It was with feelings of utmost disappointment that I read you confidential D.O.No. 5/48 of the 17th instant.

I enclosed to you copies of all the letters I wrote to my brother princes as the exponent of the idea that an institution like the Kathiawar Chamber of the Princes and Chiefs was very badly needed in the interests of all concerned because I knew that you as the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar should keep yourself abreast of all the political movements of the province and hence I have till now spontaneously kept you fully informed of all the propaganda work done by me in this direction.

Your letter communicating the disapproval of the Government of the contemplated local chamber of Princes and Chiefs and putting it under a ban makes one pause and think what can be the object of such an enlightened Government in nipping in the bud the very first effort to bring all the local rulers of the province together in the best interests of the province and its peoples as well as of the Government. Is one to look upon the fanfared reforms scheme and the very Chamber of Princes in Delhi whence are delivered every year to the princely audience from the Viceregal chair very exhorting homilies as only window dressings and to believe that in its heart of heart the Government is still a devout follower of the old principle of "Divide and Govern"? At least I would not credit the Government with such a conveniently short memory as to have forgotten the one outstanding lesson taught by the world War that:—"United we stand, divide, we fall." If the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar cannot meet in a body and discuss various organisations which are good for them and their people as well as for the Imperial Government, how is India going to attain self-Government within the British Empire which is the goal placed before all India-British India, as well as Indian India, by the Reform Scheme? As a staunch and loyal admirer of the British methods of Government, I am cut to the quick when I see Government taking such a retrograde step reminiscent of the old days of doubts and distrusts. I know I am writing a bit strongly and the reason is that I feel strongly. It is no use disiguising my feelings and opinions on the situation that the Bombay Government have created. I would only ask one simple question what have we done to provoke into being the old policy of distrust. Why should Government look askance at my calling a meeting of my brother princes and chiefs to discuss the advisability of founding a chamber of princes and chiefs for Kathiawar on the lines of much belauded Chamber of Princes in Delhi?

Let me candidly tell you that I take as much pride in being a partner in the British Empire as any Englishman at home or abroad. Without meaning any offence I claim to my self the right of speaking from my heart and pointing out when the Government are deviating from the right course of steering the ship of the Indian Empire.

There is absolutely no cause from the Government to look upon us with an eye of distrust which is so galling to the heart. I have tried at length in my circular letter to show the utility of the Scheme to both alike the Princes and the peoples of the Province and the Imperial Government and it didi not require intuition to see the immense potentialities for good that underlie the Scheme.

I do believe there is hardly any reason for tabooing my scheme before it was launched before my brother Princes and that the procedure adopted by you at the behest of the Bombay Government would have been considered in England and in any other enlightened countries like Australia, Canada or South Africa as simply inept and futile and would have given birth to a tremendous hue and cry.

I take the liberty to again inform you that this letter will be circulated to all my brother Princes and Chiefs in the hope that they will ponder over the situation created and support me in my protest. I cannot withdraw my invitations and am not withdrawing them. It is for my brother Princes to respond to my invitation and greater is the need for joint action, now that we know that the Government are looking upon us with an eye of undeserved distrust. We will not feel satisfied till the Government wipe off the situation created.

It does not seem to be out of the way to write and tell you that the Government is doing gross injustice to the Princes and the people of the province, by their having instructed you to write such a letter. The Government should be broad-based upon sympathy and good will of the Princes and people, for a rule of repression is ultimately bound to fail. No doubt the Government will have to submit after some time to the spirit of advancement of the country; Government would surely be showing infinite wisdom in giving impetus at the present movement to such efforts at organisation and thus create a real sense of mutual confidence between the rulers and the ruled.

The only course for me is to respectfully ignore your letter and to keep my programme unchanged. I know I have written strongly but without meaning any disrespect to you or the Bombay Government and without any qualms of conscience.—Yours etc.

(Sd.) LAKHAJIRAJ.

Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

TAXATION ON SHIPPING.

STEPS TO AVOID DUPLICATION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

With a view to avoiding the duplication of taxation on shipping, the taxation committee at the International Shipping Conference has passed a resolution in favour of companies being taxed only in the country of residence and that the test of residence should prevail over the flag of the ship.—Reuter.

FASCIST BAN REMOVED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Rome.—The expulsion of Rocca who was expelled from the Fascist Grand Council on 20th September for "indiscipline and political unworthiness" was revoked at a meeting of the Grand Fascista Council presided over by Mussolini.—Reuter.

P. & O. LINER "BERRIMA".

LOST IN GALE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The P. and O. liner "Berrima" was compelled to take shelter off Deal from the last evening's gale and was lost. Another cable signalled for a pilot to take her to London. A motor-boat from Deal braved the storm and took out a pilot to the liner which was dangerously near the brake of the sands.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Quebec.—The Prince of Wales has sailed homewards on board the "Empress of France." The University students marched to the wharf and cheered the Prince.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK IN ETAWAH MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

The Oudh correspondent of the "Leader" wires from Etawah: Almost a deadlock has been reached so far as the municipal affairs of our city are concerned. Communal hatred and bitterness have produced a split among the members of the Municipal Board. The Mahomedans have formed themselves into one party and the Hindus into another.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

THE CRUCIAL QUESTION.

DR. SAPRU'S PLAN OF ACTION

AGA KHAN'S WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT.

(FROM S. R. BOMANJI)

Reuter understands that H.H. the Aga Khan has arrived in London and had a long interview with Sir T. Sapru with reference to the proposals which the latter intends to place before the Imperial Conference regarding Indians Overseas. There is reason to believe that the proposals will follow the line of each Dominion appointing local committees to investigate the possibilities of giving effect to the resolution adopted by the Imperial Conference in 1921. It is further suggested that these committees should collaborate with the representative of the Government of India having the status of a Governor who would be assisted by a number of non-official Indians, the idea apparently being that this Indian deputation should visit each Dominion in turn, and co-operate with the local committee. Sir Sapru is further credited with the intention of suggesting that the Dominions contemplating anti-Indian legislation should hold their hand in the meantime. It is understood that the Aga Khan had before him proposals on the foregoing lines to which he has intimated his complete approval.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY LAW.

REICHSTAG'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Berlin.—The Reichstag passed the Emergency Law by 316 votes to twenty-four. There were seven abstentions.

The Reichstag's vote has saved Herr Stresmann the necessity of dissolving parliament in accordance with his threat, which he repeated yesterday. The House was packed and thousands of people waited outside. The debate began with the usual denunciations by the Communists, while the spokesman of the Bavarian People's Party announced his party would withdraw if the Bill were passed.

The result of the voting was awaited in tense excitement, and was received with cheers. The exceptions were Communists, who hissed.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF GERMANY.

LOOTING OF SHOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Cologne.—Frequent outbreaks of looting of shops occurred to-day. Many shops are closed and others barricaded. The principal cafes are empty in consequence of impossible prices. Lorries going to market were held up and looted and potatoes, meat, bread, tobacco and boots were taken. The outbreaks are due to extraordinary fluctuations in the quotations of the mark. Frantic speculation has resulted in famine prices. The French authorities have proclaimed a state of seige at Kreuznach owing to looting of shops.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATORS FIRED ON.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Dusseldorf.—The pillaging of shops by the unemployed, temporarily repressed by the French troops, has recommenced. The raiders, however, were stopped in their flight and despoiled by others.

The demonstration at Neustadt led the police to fire on the crowd with the result that a dozen were injured.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

"OBSERVER'S" VIEW.

LONDON, Oct 14.

That the Imperial Conference is proving distinctly successful is the opinion of the "Observer" because it is producing a deep sense of common interest. The paper praises the practical nature of the Government's preference proposals and suggests they may be trusted to commend themselves to common sense opinion. It warns Government, however, against prematurely going further, being of the opinion that the time is not suitable for restarting a bitter fiscal controversy in Britain, while the necessary cooperation of India and Ireland cannot yet be obtained. It suggests the change of attitude on the part of a large section of the Labour Party may later revolutionise the whole position.—Reuter.

"NOT YET OUT OF THE WOOD"

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN ON PRESENT SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

In a speech at Birmingham Mr. Neville Chamberlain said it would be foolish to count on a remission of taxation in the near future. We were not yet out of the wood and we had in front weary and perhaps exhaustive struggle but he saw some hope dawning in the future.—Reuter.

A NEWSPAPER COMBINE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is authoritatively stated that Lord Beaverbrook has purchased the "Pall Mall Gazette" which will be absorbed into the "Evening Standard".—Reuter.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

HOW TO OBTAIN SWARAJ.

RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Oct. 13.

The U. P. Political conference meets at Benares to-day in the Town Hall compound. It was timed to begin at 1 p.m. but the President-elect, Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru, not having arrived in time the proceedings were delayed. Photographs of prominent congress men are hung inside the pandal and mottoes in Hindi and Urdu are exposed. A dais is provided for the leaders and distinguished visitors. Separate accomodation for the Purdah ladies has been provided. The rostrum is placed in front of the President's seat. Three resolutions to be put from the chair are entered in to-day's agenda paper. One condoles with the late Pandit Rambhuj Dutta Chaudhari's widow. The second reiterates full confidence of the conference in Mahatma Gandhi and proclaims that the best means of obtaining Swaraj is non-violent non-cooperation. The third congratulates Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and expresses its hope that Turkey's independence may be the forerunner of independence of the entire Asiatic countries.

PT. J. NEHRU ON INDIA'S DIGNITY.

PERFECT EQUALITY THE SUPREME NEED.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Oct. 14.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru could not preside over the Provincial Political Conference. His speech was, however, read giving expression to strong sentiments. Anything short of independence was, he said, derogatory to the dignity of India. There could be no peace or friendship between England and India except on the basis of perfect equality which could not be gained so long as India remained an appendage of the British Empire.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

TWO CANADIANS' GIFT.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Reuter understands the Prince of Wales has accepted the office of Visitor of the British Institute of International Affairs. Shortly after his return to England, the Prince will accept an historic mansion in Westminster presented to the British Empire by two Canadians whose identity is not yet disclosed, as a home for the Institute. The Institute was founded in 1919 by the members of the peace delegation at the Paris Conference from Britain's Dominions and India. The membership includes some eight hundred persons of all parties, including officials, and is open to British subjects who are serious students of foreign affairs. Its objects are research, discussion and issue of publications which will enable public men throughout the Empire to follow the course of foreign affairs and by study and mutual instruction to equip themselves as guides of public opinion. The Institute is debarred by constitution from propaganda. It can neither formulate nor advocate policies. Its Presidents are Lords Curzon, Balfour, Grey, Robert Cecil and Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clynes. The standard history of peace conference in six volumes, produced by the Institute, illustrates the methods whereby the mass of published information and diplomatic documents, British and foreign, can be collected, digested and presented in a form more readily accessible and intelligible to the public throughout the Commonwealth. The Institute will aim at issuing these results at a moderate cost. Impressed by the solid results already achieved, the two Canadians have presented 10, St. James Square, the former residence of Chatham, Derby and Gladstone, for use by the Institute as a school of foreign affairs. In it the library, map department and conference rooms will have to be specially equipped. The property will be vested in Lords Curzon, Devonshire, Grey and one donor as trustees. In addition to the building, the donors have given eight thousand sterling as the nucleus of an endowment fund.—Reuter.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS IN BURMA

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

Nominations for the three seats for the Burma (non-European) constituency of the Legislative Assembly were closed to-day. Three Burmese members belonging to the Nationalist Party (Council entry section) have been nominated. They are Ba Si Bar-At-Law, Mr. Maung Kun, Bar-At-Law and Mr. Tok Gyi, Editor-in-chief of the "Sun." The Indian candidates are E.P. Pollay and Mr. J.N. Basu of Mandalay who is the sitting member of the Assembly. No information as to other nominations at district headquarters has been received by the returning officer. No nomination was received for the Burma (European) constituency hitherto re-

U. P. AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

It is understood that Raja Amarpalsingh M.B.E., M.L.C. of Dalippur District, Partabgarh, is seeking election to the Legislative Assembly from the constituency of Landlords of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

NABHA=AND AFTER.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF SIKH LEADERS.

CHARGES OF SEDITION & CONSPIRACY.

PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE & AKALI DAL DECLARED "UNLAWFUL."

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The following has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

A number of the leading members of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and Akali Dal have been arrested by the Punjab Government on charges of sedition and conspiracy to overawe Government etc. in connection with the recent action by the Akalis in respect of the Nabha State. 19 were arrested at Amritsar, last night, including Mehtab Singh, Tej Singh, Samundri, Master Tara Singh and Harkishen Singh, and other arrests are being made.

ARRESTED UNDER SECS. 121 AND 124 A., I. P. C.

REPORT OF DR. KITCHLEW'S ARREST DENIED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 14

The police arrested Sardar Mehtab Singh, President of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, and Captain Ram Singh, Sardars Tara Singh, and Naryan Singh, Barrister, and members of the Executive Committee, last night. It is understood that arrests have been under sections 121 and 124-A I. P. C. The police raided the office of the Prabandhak Committee and also "Onkar Press" where the newspaper "Akali" is printed. Both the places are now under lock.

WARRANTS AGAINST 150 ISSUED?

The Parbandhak Committee states that warrants of arrests have been issued against 150 person.

A FALSE RUMOUR.

Later.—No warrant of arrest has been issued against Dr. Kitchlew. The rumour that he has been arrested is without foundation.

G. P. C. AND AKALI DAL DECLARED "UNLAWFUL."

22 ARRESTS AT AMRITSAR.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

A telephonic message gives the latest news of the situation at Amritsar, following the arrests of leading members of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and Akali Dal. Both these organisations have been declared unlawful associations.

Some further arrests have been made today, including Sirdar Niranjan Singh of the Khalsa College, Bhai Kisan Singh, a Jathadar, and Bhai Mehtab Singh, Headmaster of the Khalsa High School at Tarn Taran.

58 persons were to have been arrested to-day on a complaint lodged by Mr. Smith, Superintendent, C. I. D., under Sections 120-B, 122-A and 124-A of the I. P. C., and Sections 17 (1) and 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Warrants of arrests have also been sent to outside stations.

The number of arrests so far made at Amritsar is 22. There is no excitement and everything appears quiet in the city. Police pickets have been posted outside the City Gate.

LATER.

It is understood that the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has nominated new members in place of those arrested yesterday and to-day, but their names are not available.

It is further stated that the office of the Prabandhak Committee has not been locked.

CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

MEETING AT JULLUNDUR.

The Doaba Reception Committee of the Central Sikh League the 4th session of which is to be held in Jullundhar on the 17th, 18th and 19th instants, in the course of their invitation to leaders, say:—

You know that the Sikh community being engaged in life and death struggle with the bureaucracy and specially at the present moment the atmosphere being so surcharged we cannot confidently expect the arrival of even all important Sikh leaders in those days.

Besides the repression going on in the Doaba (Districts Jullundur Hoshiarpur and the State) for so long a time, the reports of which have been appearing in the press must have attracted your attention, the culminating point in the whole affair is the arrest of the Doaba Enquiry Committee sent by the Shro. Gurdwara P. Committee. You should be kind enough to visit this place to hear the story of woe and misery of the people of the Ilaqa. It was on the expectation of the presence of personalities like yourself on the occasion that this work was taken in hand even under the circumstances so disappointing.

AT THE POINT OF REVOLVER

RUNNING TRAIN ROBBERY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

A report of an armed robbery committed in a running train has reached Calcutta from Rungpur. An Indian gentleman while travelling in a second class compartment of a passenger train between Kholahati and Badaganj stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway noticed two persons in khaki uniform enter his compartment. The intruders approached the passenger and at once demanded delivery of all he had at the point of the revolver. They took rupees one hundred and thirty in currency notes and left the compartment as the train was nearing Badarganj station.

CHANGE IN VICEROY'S ALLAHABAD PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to alter his Allahabad programme in accordance with the wishes expressed at a recent meeting in Mayo Hall. His Excellency will now enter the town through the main junction railway station and not through Prayag Station and the arrival will be public

EXPLOSION IN WARSAW.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Warshaw.—One of the forts of Warsaw Citadel in which explosives are stored exploded this morning, causing much damage The casualties are not yet known.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

At the inquest at Ashtonwold on the Honourable Nathaniel Charles Rothschild the evidence showed he suffered from depression. He locked himself in the bathroom on Friday and cut his throat. The verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.—Reuter.

presented by Mr. G.S. Clark.

GRADUAL RISE IN RIVER GOOMTI.

JAUNPUR SUBMERGED UNDER WATER

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

It is reported from Jaunpur that river Goomti is gradually rising in Jaunpur. Most of the roads in the city have been submerged under water, and communications on several roads have been cut off.

PAPYRUS RECOVERS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

New York.—During light work yesterday, which included gallops, Papyrus stepped out freely and afterwards walked soundly to the stable.—Reuter.

LORD READING'S RESIGNATION.

NO TRUTH IN "LEADER" RUMOUR

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Enquiries in official quarters show that there is no foundation in the statement made by the London correspondent of the "Leader" that Lord Reading will shortly resign.

DESHBANDHU GUPTA'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 13.

Deshbandhu Gupta, the editor, printer, and publisher of the daily "Tej" who was prosecuted under sections 153 A and 505 C I.P.C. and found guilty and sentenced to a year's simple imprisonment by the District Magistrate, has preferred an appeal in the District and Sessions Court against the orders of the District Magistrate, both on points of law and facts, and the hearing is fixed for the 1st of November.

The U. P. Provincial Swarajya Party has nominated members as Party candidates to contest the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Legislative Council.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

NATIONALISTS PLEA FOR COUNCIL-ENTRY.

MR. JAYAKAR'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. M. R. Jayakar delivered a lecture on "The Present situation". Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding.

Mr. Jayakar in the course of his speech said:—

The present political situation, had three important aspects. The first was the miraculous awakening caused amongst the people of this country, during the last three years, as a result, mainly, of the movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi. He did not wish, at that meeting, to quarrel with the views of his audience about the efficacy of the movement; they were entitled to entertain them according to their own predilections, but he would say that many people, like himself, strongly held the view that the movement, with all its drawbacks, had achieved a miracle in educating, stiffening and ennobling public consciousness to a degree unheard of in previous times. The "frenzy" of the movement, as some people wrongly described it, had overtaken not only the men-the male workers; it had permeated into the ranks of female workers also so that, speaking with his knowledge of Decanee families, he could say, with perfect truth, that the sight was not rare of women working hard and out of their homes during the spare hours of the afternoon, to the impairment often of domestic order and felicity, of which several husbands had complained to him. The children were not left of the innuence of this political awakening. If his hearers would recall to their minds the sacrifices, sufferings, and hardships, which people of all ages had undergone, for the sake of the assertion of a truth, which they held dear, they would agree with him, whatever their other estimation might be about the benefits of the movement, that it had stiffened the national temper and taught people to realise the stern nature of the fight for Swaraj.

A FEATURE OF PRESENT SITUATION.

The other important feature of the Present Situation was that, simultaneously with this popular stiffening, the attitude of the Bureaucracy, as shown by their recent acts, of which the Salt Tax and the Kenya question were only the latest manifestations, had grown more and more intemperate contemptuous and regardless of popular opinion, and, to-day, people witnessed the most sad spectacle of a man like the Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri—a public worker of high zeal and sacrifice and one who represented some important aspects of Indian culture—its modesty, reserve, self-control and optimism,—being completely disappointed with the situation and prospects. The way in which his overtures were treated in England, and the contempt felt for the Indian cause, which culminated in a personal slight put on him by and on behalf of the Secretary of State, these had touched the people deeply, and would not easily be forgotten. He took it that this treatment could be fairly regarded as the high water-mark of the absence of all regard and esteem for the Indian cause, which, at present, prevailed in official cliques in India and England. It was difficult to account for the simultaneous existence, in our political atmosphere, of these two contrary features, namely, the awakening and stiffening of public consciousness on the one hand, and the contemptuous attitude of the Bureaucracy on the other, but the explanation was not very far to seek. It lay in the fact that this awakened consciousness of the people, this vast energy, made dynamic by several causes, had so far been allowed to operate exclusively in regions far removed from the citadels of the Bureaucracy. These regions had been so far ignored by nationalists and left to be exploited by people of another set of political view. His plea for standing before the audience, at the present minute, was that he was one of those who desired to go into the Councils for the purpose of carrying his trouble on the floor of the Councils, face to face with the obdurate Bureaucracy, with the aid of the power and force, generated in the country, during the last few years. Unless all this force and energy, created in the country, was marshalled into the Council hall, and the workers there were able to work hand in hand and in complete sympathy with their co-workers, outside the Councils, it was futile to expect any appreciable results in the Councils. The only force which the Bureaucracy would ultimately respect was not due to the glamour of personal brilliance, nor the respect, caused by personal sacrifice or intellect. When dealing with a system, like the Indian Bureaucracy, the only weapon that would be found useful was the force of public opinion—a public opinion, strong, forceful and, often times, militant. Personal achievements may add zest and lustre to individual effort, but will not take it far enough. The strength behind the Councillor counted as nothing, else did. This justified the strong efforts, which some leaders were making, for educating public opinion and teaching the ordinary people their rights and privileges. The object was that the people might gradually discover that ultimately it was their strength that would win the contest. In the Councils were wanted men, who, by their previous contact with the people, and by their sympathetic understanding of the people's wants and aspirations, by their daily intermixture with the workers outside, and by their grip of the political situation, might be able to represent the aspirations of the people, more truly and effectively than others, who had, unfortunately, allowed a gulf to arise between popular wants and their own prejudices. He was, therefore, making an humble appeal to the audience that, in compliance with the Congress resolution, which permitted them to exercise their right of vote, they should give all their support to those candidates who, by their previous record of work amongst the people and by their habitual sympathies with the people's cause, could be trusted to represent in the Councils the honour and self-respect of the Indian people. Unfortunately, these two sentiments had not been adequately protected in the present Councils. Speaking generally, he did not want to judge of the work of these Councils by a measure, here and there, which they might have achieved or failed to achieve, but it was the substantial truth that whenever the honour and self-respect of the Indian people was, either individually or in the mass, brought up for discussion, the result frequently was that those who were, by their position, the custodians of these sentiments, had not taken an adequate view of their responsibility in this behalf. The one thing that mattered before the Bureaucracy was the protection of Indian honour and self-respect. Those two sentiments constituted the crux of the whole situation, and if these sentiments had been amply protested on occasions when they were canvassed in the Councils, he would have been satisfied, notwithstanding the fact that, here and there, a bad measure had been allowed to pass and a good measure had not been adequately supported. Judged by this test, the present Councils had been found grossly deficient.

Mr. Jayakar appealed to his audience to exercise their right of vote in the following terms: "Do not withhold that right, for you cannot prevent the functioning of the Councils by your individually withholding from voting. The Councils are there, as the world is there before the idealist. The false idealist, merely, by closing his eyes, may believe that he is getting rid of the cruelty, injustice, and agony of the world, but, the true Vedantist endeavours to annihilate the uproar by getting into the fight. Remember the Councils are there. They are functioning, they heap up crores of taxes upon you, wounding your self-respect and honour, detaining your boys and men in prisons, submitting them to the hardships and indignity of punishment. You cannot get rid of all this "Maya" merely by closing your eyes on the scene. You have to remember that if some people refrain from voting, that will not stop the work of the Councils. That will have this effect only that instead of the Councils being filled in by people who have been your co-workers, they will be filled in by others, whose notions on many things are different from yours."

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Jinnah said that after listening to the instructive address of Mr Jayakar and the references to the speaker therein, he felt that he was welcomed there as one who had retired ages ago and been forgotten. He assured them that he had not retired from public life, and he did not mean to retire from public life. It was true that his activities were slackened during the last three years, owing to numerous causes over which he had no control. It was not his wish to have done so, but the state of affairs was such that he had to submit, willingly or unwillingly, to them. That reminded him of Beconsfield's words which he had uttered when he was at the height of his power. He had said that it was no use discussing what had passed; it was no use saying: "I told you so." The question that a real statesman and real patriot had to think was: "What were the circumstances and conditions he had to face." The speaker thought that dictum applied to India absolutely to day They had to consider the present situation which was full of confusion. The present situation had made the task of every one them a difficult one. When there were serious differences of views and opinions on what ought to be a united camp, a political movement necessarily became handicapped and to-day, they would admit whether right or wrong, the political situation of this country was considerably handicapped and the greatest handicap was the differences of opinion among Indians themselves. How many of them were going to follow the permissive resolution of the Indian National Congress and how many of them would and would not vote? What would be the result of their divisions? They would either get the best men or the worst men. If they did not use their votes properly, he was sure undesirable men would get into the Legislative bodies, who depended upon appointments or disappointments. He asked them to use their independent judgment, to stand united and to send the best men into the Councils.

About Hindu-Moslem unity, he thought unless they had unity they could have no Swaraj. He appealed to the Hindus particularly because they were in the position of an elder brother—because they were a larger community, more influential and more powerful—and it was more incumbent upon them to enable those Moslems who desired absolute friendship to win over their confidence. Every effort must be made in order that the relationship between Hindus and Moslems might be cordial and there might be real unity. In whatever sphere of political life or work he might be, his one sacred duty would be to see that Hindus and Moslems united and worked together.

WOOING MUSLIM VOTERS.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan was to have addressed the Muslim electors at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on Sunday afternoon on the "Forthcoming Legislative Council Election" and make an effort to capture their votes by his attractive programme, but, unfortunately, up till 5 p.m. (half-an-hour after the notified time of the meeting) there was no audience worth speaking about. All told there were about thirty people present. The speaker himself arrived at the meeting about 10 minutes later, and the Chairman, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, twenty minutes later. There was no prospect whatever of the audience swelling to the requisite number, and even thirty minutes after the large unoccupied spaces in the hall remained so. Rather, even the few gentlemen who were patiently waiting in the hall to hear Mr. Khan were anxious to go out. It is not known whether the meeting was eventually held, as the reporter of this journal left at 5 p.m.

A report having been received at Howra that an Anglo-Indian named Bentley has been arrested at Roorkee the Police officers in charge of the investigation into the murder of Col Kennedy have left for that place. It is not yet known whether the arrested man is the same Bentley as is wanted in connection with the murder.—A. P.

THE BODEN-MARK.

NEW GERMAN CURRENCY.

The draft of the Government Bill to establish a new Bank of Issue and a new currency was published on Sept. 23. The scheme is a new adaptation of the economic theories of Dr. Helfferich writes a Berlin correspondent.

The currency Bank, as it is called, will possess a capital of 2,400,000,000 basic marks (Boden-marks). For each basic mark the bank will hold a mortgage for one gold mark's worth of German industry and agriculture. Mortgages are being raised on 3 per cent. of the value of all agricultural lands, by the method which Dr Helfferich proposed. Industry will be required to produce the same total amount as agriculture. If, the industrial organizations have not arranged a distribution of the burdens within a month from the date of the passing of the law the Government will take compulsory measures. The mortgagors will become the shareholders of the Bank.

In virtue of the mortgages which it holds the bank will issue bonds of multiples of 500 gold marks paying 5 per cent. interest per annum These bonds will be employed to cover a new paper currency the unit of which will be the "basic mark". The bank will be bound not to issue a greater number of "basic marks" than the nominal gold mark value of its bonds.

In its commercial capacity the Currency Bank will be confined to dealing with the Reich. It will immediately grant a loan of 300,000,000 basic marks, without interest. and will be empowered to grant further interest-bearing loans up to a total amount of two thousand million basic marks during the next two years, after which period it will be liquidated.

With the initial loan of 300,000,000 basic marks the Government will redeem the whole or part of the Treasury Bills which it has discounted with the Reichsbank, and will discount no more. The Reichsbank will then redeem its issue of paper marks at the rate to be determined by the Government acting in concert with the Reichsbank and the Currency Bank.

The basic mark will then become legal tender. Paper marks will be used as small change, for the payment of amounts up to 500 basic marks, except at Government offices, where they will still be accepted as legal tender

The main difference between Dr. Helfferich's draft and the Government Bill lies in the fact that while Dr. Helfferich's "Rye Note" was covered by the lien which his bank of issue possessed over certain quantities of rye, the Government "basic mark" is covered by the lien which the Currency Bank will possess over a certain portion of the products of agriculture and industries and of the earnings of commerce valued in gold.

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES.

The Association has from time to time put forward various recommendations in connection with the regulation of traffic in Bombay, and have now suggested to the Commissioner of Police that a special Inspector be deputed for Traffic Control only, as it is felt that a great improvement can be made in the control of traffic in Bombay if the Police Sepoys on point duty come under the direct supervision of a Special Inspector whose wohle attention is devoted to this work.

Recommendations have been made from time to time in connection with attempting to control traffic by means of white lines painted on the road, and it has now been definitely suggested that 3 white lines be painted on Queen's Road for the purpose of keeping slow moving traffic to the extreme left of the road thus leaving room for faster moving traffic without forcing it on the wrong side of the road.

It has also been suggested that these white lines be placed on corners with a view to keeping traffic on its own side of the road and at lamp-posts and other obstructions to indicate on which side they are to be passed.

The attention of the Association has been drawn to the fact that at many of the important streets' corners the Policemen on point duty have not been provided with white coats.

It is understood that this is a matter of expense and therefore the Committee have suggested that white sleeves be adopted if white coats are not available.

The majority of the motorists are only too well aware of the bad condition of Cadell Road through the Mahim Woods, and the Association have thought it advisable to write to the authorities concerned recommending that steps be immediately taken to have this road repaired.

A complaint was received from a member of the Association in connection with a dispute regarding repairs to his motorcar. The member in question was written to and was asked if he would be willing to have the matter decided by the joint tribunal of the W.I.A.A. and the M.T.A. which consists of 3 members of the former and 2 of the latter.

EXCAVATIONS AT KISH.

Work on the spite of the ancient Kish near Babylon, has been begun again by the H. Weld-Blundell (for the University of Oxford) and the Field Museum Expedition.

The Director of the Expedition, Dr. S. Langdon, Professor of Assyriology in the University of Oxford, will be present at the excavations during a good part of the coming season with the field director, Mr. Mackay. Colonel W.H. Lane, formerly with the troops in Mesopotamia, and author of a recently published work on Babylonian topography, "Babylonian Problems," was sent out on September 10 as a new assistant to the field staff.

Work has already been begun at Oheimer, the temple site, and the expedition is now clearing the building at the south-eastern corner of the stage tower, where it came at the close of last season upon what are thought to be the temple archives. The work during the coming season will be that of clearing the great temple area and of attacking the older mound, Inghara, two miles east of Oheimer, which represents another section of the great city. In ancient times, from 5000-2500 B.C., Kish consisted of two cities, with the old course of the Euphrates between them.

Official and Personal.

Sir George Lloyd will hold a Durbar and perform the foundation stone laying ceremony of the Sukkur Barrage on 24th instant.—A.P.

Their Excellencies will hold a Reception at Government House, Bombay on Friday the 23rd November 1923.—A.P.

Their Excellencies 'Visitors' Books will be kept out at the Secretariat, Bombay, and at the Lower Gate, Government House, Bombay from Monday the 22nd October 1923 between 10-0 a.m. and 6 p.m. except Sundays.—A.P.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR SWARAJ.

LIBERAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND HOPES.

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association a public meeting was held at the Servants of India Society Hall on Saturday evening, Sir G. K. Parakh presiding when speeches were made on "Preparations for Swaraj". There were about thirty-five people present, including some boys.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and difficulties in the way of attaining Swaraj were not so insurmountable as was thought, after his experience in the councils. It was through Liberal agitation that they had got all the reforms. His own view was that he would proceed slowly after his experience, like a true Liberal; they must go step by step. The policy of the Liberal Party was unceasing progress towards Dominion status. The first step towards Swaraj was by uplifting the masses, by educating them, and taking care of them. The next was by controlling the finances and stabilising them and curtailing the top-heavy expenses. They showed Government they were made of sterner stuff by refusing permission for the Entertainment Bill and Government became quite "funky" as they never had become. They met in the recess hour and Government was given an ultimatum to make a cut of 60 lakhs and Government accepted it. Bombay was the first to do that and others followed them, that was their achievement and that was their step to "Swaraj"! There was also a curtailment of Rs. 25 lakhs in other departments and that also was one of their great achievements and it was by no means a mean thing. He was not a prohibitionist, because he "took" a little liquor though not much. If they wanted to show their fitness for Dominions Status they must get their share of income tax from the Central Government. He thought Government must now come to them and give them something over and above the present Constitution. Because the Liberals stood "tight"; they had a well-balanced budget last year, which no other province had.

SWARAJ NOW IS SUICIDE!

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said their work was such that he was sure the verdict of voters would be in their favour, next time. The suject of their speech was not about their fitness for Swaraj, but that they must prepare themselves for Swaraj first. They had to be fit for Swaraj first before getting it. They were sadly lacking in those powers—physically socially and economically—which were required for Swaraj. They must not prescribe a sedative but something else for Indians,

Mr. Baptista: Batliwallas' Ague misture. (Laughter).

Dr. Batliwalla said he never wanted to prescribe Batliwalla's Ague mixture, although Mr. Baptista had ascribed such a remark to him. (Laughter). They must first of all get strong physically and they must improve their sanitation. He did not want to commit suicide by getting Swaraj now; not for the pleasure of seeing them commit suicide would he wish them to get Swaraj now. As a "patriot" he thought khadar was only one of the ways of Swaraj; but he had a remedy a hundred times, nay thousand times, more powerful for Swaraj, and that was to ask Government to encourage hand-weaving. They must ask Government to do so, for did they not pay them taxes? The retrenchment effected by them was unique and would remain so for some years to come! Would it benefit them more to preach Khadar in and out of season, or to develop the Government Industrial Department, over which they had a director paid for by the people? Did they not think that was better than preaching Khadar? They wanted administrative and political training first which would command respect, and for the present they had only a few men who had that, and who could be counted on their fingers. Efficiency must be their goal when Indianising services, otherwise he would say halt, as it would only lead them to disaster. If Indians were put in high administrative offices, he was sure they would make a mess of the whole thing and the clock of progress would be put back. So let them first get training and then get Swaraj. If his humble self were sent into the Council he would work on the lines laid down by him.

INDIAN DIFFERENCES.

The President said they need not get the preliminary training, which Dr. Batliwalla wanted them to get, for Swaraj, and also that without some of the qualifications they would never get Swaraj. The conditions now were such that instead of taking them towards Swaraj, they were likely to take them further from it. He was sorry for the differences which existed between Hindus and Moslems as they were likely to retard their progress. Probably it might take them a very long time to get Swaraj. Dr. Batliwalla had told them of disease; and insenitation. Let them just think of the men carried away by Malaria. He thought some remedy must be devised for it.

Mr. N. C. Bhesania wanted to ask some questions of Dr. Batliwalla. He said he was not an obstructionist but a real member of the Liberal Party. He wanted to ask a question.

The chairman said they would call another meeting for the purpose, as, if they asked questions, the discussion would be interminable.

The meeting was dissolved.

FAILURE OF THE MODERATES.

A LESSON FOR VOTERS.

The Swaraj party (Bombay branch) in the course of an Election bulletin addressed to voters state:—

We all know that an applicant for a post is careful not to expose his faults and weaknesses and failures. Quite similar has been the case with the Moderates in their election campaign. None of them has stuck to the facts or the truth. All of them, whenever they spoke about their achievements in the various Councils, have misled their audience by deliberate perversion of facts and half truths besides suppressing the truth. It is not possible to give in detail all their achievements in the Councils but we will give only a few of them which will unmistakably convince the voters that the regime of the Moderates lasting for nearly two and a half years has been a dismal failure and retarded the progress of the country. The following are some of the achievements of the Moderates in the Councils:—

(1) The incarceration under the Cr. Law Amendment Act and other repressive laws of nearly 40,000 of our countrymen. Did any of the Moderate Councillors resign as a protest?—NO.

(2) The imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi. Did any of the Moderate Councillors resign as a protest?—NO.

(3) The wasting of lakhs of rupees of the poor Indian tax payer under the pretence of participation in the Empire Exhibition. When thousands are dying of starvation is there a shred of justification for such a waste?

(4) Increase of duty on salt by 50 per cent. Such an enormity would never have been allowed to be committed by swarajists if they were in place of the Moderates. Voters are aware that the Moderate Councillors held out threats of resignations or obstruction in the Councils but did nothing of the kind.

(5) Putting obstacles in the way of Mr. Horniman's return. But for the persistent opposition of Indian members in the Executive of the Bombay Government Mr. Horniman would have returned to India long ago. If they say they did not oppose, why did they not resign?

(6) Approving and supporting the Government in its policy of unmitigated repression.

(7) Opposition to the release of political prisoners.

(8) Utter disregard and defiance of popular opinion and the will of the nation in the matter of welcoming the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales; and also their support to the Government in connection therewith. They voted away lakhs and lakhs of rupees for celebrations in that behalf.

(9) Sacrificing the interests of the country by giving way in the matter of dropping the question of additional import duty on cotton goods and voting crores of rupees by way of fresh taxation.

Now it is for the voters to judge from the abovementioned achievements of the Moderates and the Liberals whether, consistent with the safety of the country, they could be trusted to look after the interests of the country. It is no secret that the Moderates can and do take care of themselves. Therefore, voters, beware of the Moderates."

SWARAJ PARTY (BOMBAY BRANCH)

BULLETIN NO. 3.

The Swaraj Party (Bombay Branch) have issued the following bulletin (No. 3):—

"We all know that an applicant to an office for employment will be careful not to expose his faults and weaknesses and failures. Quite similar has been the practice with the Moderates in their election campaign. None of them has stuck to the facts or the truth. All of them whenever they spoke about their achievements in the various Councils have misled their audience by deliberate perversion of facts and half truths besides suppressing the truth. It is not possible to give in detail all their achievements in the Councils but we will give only a few of them which will unmistakably convince the voters that the regime of the Moderates lasting for nearly two and a half years has been a dismal failure and retarded the progress of the country. The following are some of the achievements of the Moderates in the Councils:—

(1) The incarceration under the Cr. Law Amendment Act and other repressive laws of nearly 40,000 of our countrymen. Did any of the Moderate Councillors resign as a protest? No.

(2) The imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi Did any of the Moderate Councillors resign as a protest? No.

(3) The wasting of lacs of rupees of the poor Indian tax payer under the pretence of participation in the Empire Exhibition. When thousands are dying of starvation is there a shred of justification for such a waste?

(4) Increase of duty on salt by 50 per cent. Such an enormity would never have been allowed to be committed by Swarajists if they were in place of the Moderates. Voters are aware that the Moderate Councillors held out threats of resignations or obstruction in the Councils but did nothing of the kind.

(5) Putting obstacles in the way of Mr. Horniman's return. But for the persistent opposition of Indian members in the Executive of the Bombay Government, Mr. Horniman would have returned to India long ago. If they say they did not oppose, why did they not resign?

(6) Approving and supporting the Government in its policy of unmitigated repression.

(7) Opposition to the release of political prisoners.

(8) Utter disregard and defiance of popular opinion and the will of the nation in the matter of welcoming the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Wales, and also their support to the Government in connection therewith. They voted away lacs and lacs of rupees for celebrations in that behalf.

(9) Sacrificing the interest of the country by giving way to drop the question of additional import duty on cotton goods and voting crores of rupees by way of fresh taxation.

Now it is for the voters to judge from the abovementioned achievements of the Moderates and the Liberals whether, consistent with the safety of the country they could be trusted to look after the interest of the country. It is no secret that the Moderates can and do take care of themselves Therefore, Voters, beware of the Moderates."

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The Fourth Session of the All-India Social Workers' Conference will be held in Bombay. In order to make arrangements for the Conference, an Executive Committee consisting of representatives of prominent social work institutions in Bombay has been appointed with the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas C.I.E., as Chairman, and Prof. P. A. Wadia as Vice-Chairman. It has also been decided to hold a social work exhibition in connection with the Conference. The Exhibition will consist of exhibits including (1) books, magazines and pamphlets on different aspects of social work, (2) reports and other literature published by various kinds of institutions of social work, (3) diagrams, charts, and models shewing the various kinds of social work done in this country and outside, (4) demonstrations of different kind of social work. The following subjects are to be taken up for open discussion at the forthcoming Session:—(1) Charity Organisation, (2) Vigilance and Rescue Work, (3) Criminal Tribe Settlements, (4) Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis, (5) Training and Provision of 'Dias' and Midwives, (6) Training of Social Workers, (7) Co-ordination of Social Work in India (8) Open Spaces, Playgrounds and Directed games for Children, (9) the Education and Care of the Defective Children. The papers are to be printed and circulated among the members of the Conference about a fortnight before the opening dates of the Session, in order to enable the members to discuss the subjects at the different Sub-Committees to be appointed for that purpose. The reports of the Sub-Committees, when ready, will be discussed by the whole Conference. During the four days of the Conference some time will be spared to take parties of outside delegates to see different institutions of social work in Bombay.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, it was decided to hold the Conference and the Exhibition for four days from 8th to 11th December 1923. The programme for four days will be:—Saturday, 8th December 1923. (a) Welcome address by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. (b) President's Speech. (c) Appointment of Committees. Sunday, 9th December 1923. Sittings of the Committees and of the general Conference. Monday, 10th December 1923. Sittings of the Committees and of the general Conference. Tuesday, 11th December 1923. The General Conference. The fees for the membership of the Conference are:—(a) Individuals Rs. 5, (b) Institutions: at the rate of Rs. 5 for each delegate.

The total sum of subscriptions to the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund received at the Allahabad branch of the Imperial Bank amounts to Rs. 7,442.—A P.

POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

SCENE AT ELECTIONS MEETING.

NO-CHANGERS CARRY THE DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 14.

The elections of the City Congress Committee were carried on by ballot to-day, the polling place being the Sarvajaneek Sabha Hall. Brisk canvassing for the collection of members was carried on by both parties for the last fortnight. The voters' list contained approximately 900 members from the No-Change Party and 400 from the Swaraj Party.

In the morning some Swarajya Party members tried to cause a disturbance at the polling place but they ultimately went back after making a protest and a declaration that they would not further participate in the election.

In the noon, however, some members of the Party attended the polling station. A meeting was held in the same place at 6-30 p.m. The scrutiny, however, could not be completed till 7-15 p.m. The Swaraj Party had tried to rally a large number of members for the meeting and all their prominent men, excepting Mr. Kelkar, who is not in Poona were present. At the meeting the President, Mr. Damle, took the Chair. Mr. Gokhale, Editor of "Maratta", began to speak, raising points of order, and tried to move resolutions purporting to declare the elections illegal, advising fresh elections. Messrs. Paksale, Kavade and others also tried the same. The meeting grew noisy, still the President calmly conducted the meeting. He briefly replied that he found none of the complaints sound, that he would still entrust them all to the Complaints Committee, that the meeting being held for the purpose of declaring the result he would only declare it, and dissolve the meeting. Still the discussion was going on. At last the scrutinisers' report came in. While it was with the President all Swarajya Party members, including those already mentioned, declared their intention not to allow the report to be read, and some tried to swarm around the platform. Mr. Bhide, of the "Kesari" office, snatched the paper from Mr. Deo to whom the President had given for reading it.

At this, other members tried to take it back, when Mr. Bhide swallowed it, which choked him for a while. A scuffle then ensued for nearly 10 minutes. A member from the Swarajya Party sought aid from the police, but by the time the police came the scuffle had stopped. Messrs. Bhopatkar and Paranjpye tried for a compromise. Mr. Bhopatkar ultimately gracefully asked his partisans to obey the President. The President declared the result in which all No-Changers were elected. The voting could not be read in the meeting as the paper had been already destroyed, but immediately the scrutinisers declared that roughly 347 voted solidly for the No-Change list, and 63 only for the Swaraj Party lists.

PANDIT SUNDERLALJI RELEASED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BETUL, October 13.

Pandit Sunderlalji, one of those who helped to originate the National Flag Satyagraha movement and one of the first 10 who offered Satyagraha at Jubbulpore on 18th March last and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in April last and secretly transferred to Betul jail was suddenly released to-day two days before the actual expiry of his term. A few days back, in reply to the president of the district Congress Committee, the jail superintendent had informed him that Panditjee would be released on the 15th. In spite of this Betul public gathered together in front of the jail premises just in time to receive the Panditjee. He came out and was received with splendid ovation by the District Congress authorities, the gentry and the town people in large numbers. After being garlanded, he was taken to the Town Hall where he stopped for an hour. Greetings were exchanged and from there he was taken in procession through the city to the Congress office, where he will stay for a few days. The enthusiasm of the people is immense.

Sjt Bhagwandeenje and Seth Jamnalalji are expected here to-morrow, when a public meeting will be held in the evening. The Provincial Congress Working Committee meets at Betul on the 15th instant.

RAMPA AGENCY RISING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, October 13.

Apropos of the Rampa Agency rising, a Press Communique states that subsequent to the capture of Gam Mallayya, Dora, Sriramu, Razus, the chief lieutenant and one of the most desperate and dangerous of the Futuri, Rebels moved northwards to a part of the country that they had not visited since the early days of the Futuri. On the night of 22nd September they raided the Police Station at Paderu and were said to have left in the direction of Padwa. Two forces of people from the Futuri area were immediately turned the rebels back and according to the latest information they returned to the Gudem area and thence proceeded towards Damanpalli where a small party of them was fired on by the Police on September 30th, but managed to escape. They were, however, not being allowed to rest and are being vigorously harrassed by the Police. The term for which the punitive tax was imposed on the inhabitants to pay for part of the cost of additional police in the area expired on September 24th, and the Government have decided not to reimpose it for the present.

An Gorgaum message, dated 13th October, says during the last few days four fatalities occurred in Nandydroog mine. As a result of blasting operations in Kennedys Main Winze below 4,800 feet, three persons were killed and five injured, one severely. On Thursday a labourer fell in the Oriental shaft and sustained injuries from the effects of which he died while being conveyed to the hospital.—(A. P.)

DR. PARANJPYE'S FAILURE.

PROGRESS BACKWARDS OR FORWARDS?

III*

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In both the manifestos issued by the Hon'ble Dr. Paranjpye an attempt is made to show that rapid progress in education has been secured in the short space three years of his regime. "Education, says the first manifesto, "*has shown great progress during the period*, and the budge for education in the current year is 197 lakhs instead of 140 lakhs in the yea 1920-21. The later manifesto corrects th figures and gives them for four years. Para 28 says, "the expenditure on education has been considerably increased during the last three years, as the following figures wil show:—

1920-21	Rs. 144 lakhs (before Reform)
1921-22	Rs. 172 lakhs.
1922-23	Rs. 174 lakhs.
1923-24	Rs. 189 lakhs (budgeted)"

The obvious intention of the para is emphasise Dr. Paranjpye's 'achievement' in the very first year of his regime, wresting from the unwilling government the enormous sum of Rs. 28 lakhs over and above the Rs. 144 lakhs. which Sir Ibrahim could succeed in obtaining during the previous year. In justice to Sir Ibrahim, if not to refute Dr. Paranjpye, that claim deserves to be carefully examined As facts stand in-as-much as the budget for 1921-22 had to be framed, printed and got completely ready for presentation the February session, it had evidently been in preparation long before the Ministers assumed charge of their offices, which they did in the first week of January 1921 The Minister had hardly time even to carefully scrutinise, compare and check the hundreds of items and figures in the two bulky volumes, and still less to arm themselves with the necessary information and details to be able to face the Councils, and stand the ordeal. Indeed Dr. Paranjpye admitted "As regards Industries, I hope the Council will excuse my not going into details. . . . . *All the items that are there at present were sanctioned before I took charge of the Department.* But the most convincing and positive evidence comes from Sir Ibrahim. In his valedictory speech in the Council on the 15th March last, Sir Ibrahim said "When my predecessor handed over to me the charge of the Education Portfolio, the Budget provision was Rs. 1,06,00,000 . . . . . *At the time I handed over the Portfolio, to the Education Minister I gave a Budget of* Rs. 1,82,00,000." Justice and fairness demand that the manifesto ought to have at least made a mention of the services of Sir Ibrahim, who had fought and succeeded, before Mr Paranjpye was even appointed minister, in getting the Education grant enhanced from Rs. 1,44 lakhs in 1920-21 to Rs. 1,82 lakhs for 1921-22. But, on the other hand, the Manifesto claims the whole credit for Dr Paranjpye, and altogether ignores Sir Ibrahim's share in the securing of the increase.

PROGRESS BACKWARDS.

The amount budgeted for 1921-22 was Rs. 182 lakhs, but the amount actually spent by the Department during the year was only Rs. 172 lakhs. 1922-23 showed an increase of only two lakhs, and the expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 174 lakhs. But the third year 1923-24, shows an enormous increase by 15 lakhs, and the Budget grant for Education mounts up at a bound from Rs. 174 lakhs to Rs. 189 lakhs This increased amount of Rs. 15 lakhs if it had been wrung from the expenditure on the Reserved Subjects, or out of the normal revenues would have undoubtedly entitled the Minister to our admiration and gratitude; but a scrutiny of the items shows that the amount, budgeted out of normal revenues stands at Rs. 173 lakhs, and *that it is supplemented by Rs. 16 lakhs* which Government expect to realise from the entertainment duty under the Entertainment Duty Act. This Special Act passed last year as a hand-maid to the Compulsory Education Act, levies a small duty on public amusements, and the proceeds thereof are to be utilised for the furtherence of compulsory education. The source of this special grant of Rs. 16 lakhs is explained by the Finance Member, who say in his Budget speech "*Progress in education, so far as primary education is concerned*, is secured by *special taxation* recently accepted by Council; and *provision has been made in the educational figure of expenditure to the extent of the anticipated net receipts.*" Thus, Rs. 16 lakhs representing the anticipated net receipts bein deducted, the budgeted expenditure on Education for 1923-24 comes down to Rs. 17 lakhs—*one lakh less than that of last year*, and *nine lakhs less than the Budget grant o* Rs. 182,00,000, at which it stood when Sir Ibrahim handed over the portfolio to Dr Paranjpye. While Dr. Paranjpye claims "great progress" Mr. C M Gandhi shows ho the "Reserved" have "prospered" and the "Transferred' have suffered during the last three years.

Expenditure on Reserved Subjects		Expenditure on Transferred Subjects
1921-22	987	616
1922-23	1036	534
1923-24	1059	499 (16 lakhs provided for primary education out of enteranment duty being deducted.)

In other words, while the 'Reserved' have won by 72 lakhs, "Transferred"—the nation building-subjects have lost by 117 lakhs during the last three years of post-Reform period.

The reader may conclude for himself whether the 'great progress,' that Dr. Paranjpye speaks of, is forwards or backwards.

IS EXPENDITURE A TEST OF PROGRESS?

It will be seen that the Minister on his own admission has had placed at his disposal the aggregate amount of Rs. 87 *lakhs during the last three years* excluding the 16 lakhs secured by special taxation, i.e. an *average of Rs. 29 lakhs a year*, over and above the amount allowed to Sir Ibrahim in 1920-21 for expenditure on Education. This amount of Rs. 87 lakhs was substantially supplemented by the savings effected by,

(1) The abolition of the Poona High School, and the Elphinstone Middle School.

(2) The abolition of the Forest College, Dharwar, which was to involve about Rs. 7½ on the College building, and the annual recurring expenditure of about Rs. 32,000.

(3 The closing of at least five Training Schools.

(4) The abolition of the posts of the Medical Inspectors (about Rs. 71,000).

(5) The reduction of the number of stipends in the Training Schools.

(6) The abolition of the post of a Professor of the Syderham College,

(7) The reduction of grants-in-aid to Aided Schools from one-third to one-fourth,

(8) The cutting out of most of the building grants,

(9) The abolition of the Inspector of Training Schools,

(10) The closing of at least three Technical and Industrial Schools, and of the Normal Class attached to the Poona Engineering College,

(11) Cutting down the staff of several Government Schools

(12) The withdrawal of grants from Schools that got themselves disaffiliated owing to Non-Co-operation.

The list, it may be noted, is not exhaustive.

1920 ELECTION PROMISES.

The savings thus effected must have been substantial, and therefore the addition to the 87 lakhs material. To these must be added the increase in the income from *fees, which have been enhanced by 25 to 33 per cent* the price which the poor struggling pupil has to pay for the Reforms.

But leaving all the sevings and the additions out of account, one is naturally curious to know how these 87 lakhs have been utilised, and whether the progress in education has been commensurate with this *increased* expenditure of Rs. 87 lakhs during the last three years To the hard matter-of-fact man, the index to progress in education is not the increase of expenditure, but the increase in the number, and the enhanced efficiency, of educational institutions. 'Swollen expenditure' may serve as a test of the capacity and willingness of Government to spend. but is no test of progress.

Dr. Paranjpye wants his constituency to extend its confidence to him for a further period of three years. If he is anxious to have it he has to satisfy it by facts and figures that he has justified its past confidence. But beyond simply speaking of 'great progress' and 'increased expenditure' as if they are concomitant, Dr. Paranjpye does nothing to show in what direction the progress has been effected. In his manifesto he makes only a bold statement that 'the number of pupils and the number of schools show encouraging increases,' but studiously refrains from substantiating the statement by facts and figures, though, as Minister, he has been long in possession of them. In his '1920 Election Manifesto,' he promised, among other things, '*a wide net work of Industrial Schools, High Schools and Colleges all over the Presidency*! Fortune combined with his undoubted abilities and his past services as an eminent and experienced educationist, and succeeded in raising him deservedly to a position of 'vantage,' power and usefulness, where he could carry out as 'Minister' the promises he voluntarily made as "Candidate." Following the sane advice of the "Times of India," the constituency now holds him to his bargain' and asks him to say how far he has carried out the programme that he had placed before the electorate at the last election.

PROGRESS WITH A VENGEANCE!

The report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1922-23 is not yet available, and it is not, therefore, possible for the public either to corroborate or refute by facts and figures the Minister's statement about 'encouraging increases' in the number of Schools and of pupils. However, the Bombay Administration Report for 1921-22 "which deals primarily with April 1st 1921 to March 31st 1922", reveals a state of things which is anything but encouraging. That report, as it refers to a period prior to the reduction of grants to aided schools, cannot, evidently, be expected to show how the reduction has affected aided schools. At the Second Sessions of the Council in early June last, Mr. Addyman asked whether Government were aware that the reduction of grants had placed aided schools 'in a very serious position' and would result in refusal of education to a large number of poor children now on free list; and Dr. Paranjpye took fully two months to vouchsafe the usual stereotyped reply. "Enquiries are being made." The Council is now dissolved, and the enquiries will probably never end and never see the light of day. However, even if the effect on aided Schools of the Minister's policy of reduction of grants is left out of account, the reader can decide for himself from an examination of the Administration Report as to whether the progress of Education is what it is claimed to be by the Minister.

THE ACTUAL "PROGRESS."

The report shows that:—

(a) Primary Schools decreased by, 343.
(b) Pupils in Primary Schools decreased by, 4,611
(c) Girls in Primary Schools decreased by 6,374.
(d) The number 'not reading printed books' decreased by, 31,357.
(e) Local Board and Municipal Board Schools decreased by, 97.
(f) Pupils in Local Board and Municipal Schools decreased by, 1,686.
(g) Aided Schools decreased by, 247.
(h) Pupils in aided Schools decreased by 5,256.
(i) Unaided Schools decreased by, 54.
(j) Pupils in unaided Schools decreased by 1,763,
(k) Night Schools decreased by, 19.
(l) Pupils in Night Schools decreased by, 521.
(m) Mahomedan boys 'under instruction' decreased by, 9,308.
(n) Mahomedan girls at Schools decreased by, 4,596.
(o) "Aboriginal and Hill Tribes" pupils decreased by, 6,244.

This is progress indeed! and progress all round! and progress with a vengeance!

*The previous articles appeared on the 11th and 12th instant.

DR. PARANJPYE WITH SIND GRADUATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 13.

The Hon. Dr. Paranjpye addressed a meeting of graduate voters at Khalikdana Hall last evening. The minister dwelt on his work prior accepting that office. His acceptance of office, he said, was a matter of duty. He explained the difficulties in his path, the financial stringency and the progress achieved during the last three years. He was afterwards heckled for nearly two hours with questions pertaining to his meagre support in favour of higher and secondary education in Sind, the small number of Sindhis on the Senate, the Karachi Hospital scandal, the closing of the Training College and the Hyderabad Musical School, the J. J. Hospital scandal, his attitude towards National Schools and the flogging of prisoners, his responsibility in the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and finally his experience as regards the success or failure of Diarchy. To all these questions Dr. Paranjpye gave answers readily—whether to the satisfaction of his voters or otherwise will be known at the time of recording votes.

Dr. Paranjpye will visit Sukkur, Shikarpur, Larkhana, Shahdadkot and Hyderabad and leave Sind on Friday the 17th, reaching Bombay on the 19th. Mr. M. R. Jayakar who is contesting the same seat arrives in Hyderabad on Monday the 15th instant and Karachi on the 16th.

THE SHAME OF FIJI.

(Continued from page 6.)

large area, round Gorakpur and Basti is the most liberal and advanced district of the U. P. in these matters, that is to say the least caste-ridden. There the returned emigrants are taken back into their villages with very few exceptions.

The Slums of Calcutta.

But the fate of the 30 per cent who are not taken back, is pitiable beyond description. They have all drifted at last into one of the very worst slums in Calcutta called Matiaburj, where cheap casual dock work may be obtained; and there for the most part, they either starve, or else die of fever and misery and destitution. The docks at Matiaburj are a great distance from the centre of Calcutta. If one takes a carriage, the cost is about five rupees; and if one is pressed for time and is obliged to take a motor, the cost is double that amount. There is no way of getting there by trams and it is very difficult to walk that distance through the crowded streets. I cannot describe the weariness of that journey, through the slums and docks of Calcutta, on a hot day, in the midst of the monsoon weather, and the utter helplessness and misery which one meets at the end of the journey. For a long time an organisation existed to help them; and doles were given out to them, till all funds were exhausted then shelter alone was provided for them in an old depot. So the difficulties went on. At one time when the number of the returned emigrants was at its maximum, the death roll among these poor people was at the rate of over 25 each week.

We tried everything we could possibly do to get the U. P. villages to welcome them all back, but without much avail. A certain amount of noble work was done by U.P. Congress workers, and social service workers also; but it was too spasmodic and it broke down at very critical moments. The same was true of the work of the social service workers in Calcutta. Here again some noble work was done. But the strain proved too great at last, and the work fell through.

Let Us Die Together.

We were able to get offers from landowners and others to settle some of the returned emigrants on their lands. But the emigrants had become too timid and dejected. They said to me:—"We would rather die here, or else go back to Fiji. If a few of us go away to a distant place, we do not know who will cremate us when we die. Here, at any rate, if any one of us dies, the rest will help in his funeral. But who will help us if we go away and get separated from one another. No! Let us die together, or else let us go back to Fiji."

At one time, nearly every week, I used to have parties of these poor Fiji emigrants who came over to Santiniketan to implore me to send them back by ship to Fiji. "Send us back there," they said to me, "we have some friends out there. But no one is our friend here. Send us back to Fiji.

The Haunting Misery of it all.

It became terribly embarrassing to me to manage somehow to entertain those who came over; and yet I could not possibly send them empty away. The misery of it all, night and day used to haunt me; and it would be literally true to say, that for more than a year and a half this problem of Fiji misery took up more of my time, energy, and strength than all other forms of work put together. When I had been to Matiaburj and had spent a morning there listening to all their troubles and trying in some way or other to devise some form of remedy for them, the effort had been quite exhausting. And yet those poor people were not in Matiaburj, as I was, for a single morning; *they* were never able to get anywhere else. *Their* misery was never-ending. *They* would go on with that misery and destitution, until death brought them their release.

(To be continued.)

VETERINARY HOSPITALS IN BARODA.

GOVERNMENT'S FINAL DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 13.

The question of the Veterinary Hospitals in the state has been engaging the attention both of the Government and the Panchayats for some months past. There is at present no uniformity with regard to the financial responsibility for their maintenance and upkeep. While some are financed entirely by the Government others are run partially by the Government and partially by the respective Panchyat of the Taluka in which they are situated, in varying proportions To unburden itself of some of its responsibility and to bring about an uniformity in the proportion of Government contributions and those from the Panchayats the Baroda Government have now passed orders that they would contribute one-third of the expenses of each of these hospitals, while the remaining two-thirds are to be made up by the contributions from the funds of the local municipality and the panchayat some of the local bodies having expressed their unwillingness to shoulder this increased responsibility, the matter was again referred to the Government, but the Government have confirmed their previous order and have directed the Agriculture Department to take steps to close all the hospitals from the 1st November, where the local bodies are not willing to contribute two-thirds of the expenses. It is also given out that those places that have no hospitals at present, might be given these, on their expressing their willingness to pay the fixed proportion of the cost of upkeep. To make these hospitals more useful and to be able to engage the services of well qualified men, the Government have revised the grades of the staff of these hospitals.

PUBLIC DISSATISFIED.

The order is being severely criticised on the grounds that the panchayat and the municipalities are, at the present stage of their development, not in a position financially to shoulder the increased responsibility and that as a result many of the existing hospitals will have to be closed down if not now, in the very near future and that the Government have not been very considerate in passing this order at this particular time. when a part of the state is threatened with famine

CONVENIENCE FOR 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

E. I. R. ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

Important matters were dealt with at meeting of the Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway held recently. Considerable time was spent in discussing the comfort of the third class passengers in connection with the design of the lower class coaching stock and the Committee are proceeding to the carriage and wagon works at Lillooah at an early date further to investigate this matter.

LLOYD BANK CHEATING CASE.

AN INCIDENT AT CHANDERNAGORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

An unseemly incident in connection with the arrest of three accused in Lloyds Bank fraud case in French Chandernagore by the Calcutta Police is reported. On the third instant Mr. Bird, Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta Police with three Police Officers armed with an extradition warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate went to Chandernagore to arrest the three accused in Lloyds Bank fraud case. Mr. Bird went to the office of the Administrator of the French Chandernagore but could not find him there and had to wait there for some time. Mean time the accused whose movements were being watched by the Calcutta Police Officers got scent of it and attempted to escape in a carriage. When the carriage reached near the house of the French Police Commissioner, the Officers of the Calcutta Police stopped the carriage. The Commissioner of the French Police came there and it is alleged used abusive language towards the Calcutta police officers and released the prisoners. Mr. Bird brought the matter to the notice of the French Administrator who sent for the French Police Commissioner and took him to task. The accused were then arrested and brought to Calcutta. They made an allegation that when they had been first arrested in a carriage they had money in their pockets but after their release by the French Commissioner and rearrest and production before the British Police the money was not in their possession. This fact was brought to the notice of the French Administrator who deputed a Special Officer to enquire into the matter which enquiry is pending.

ELECTIONS IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

A press communique issued by the Central Provinces Government says in the case of all constituencies, other than the Nagpur University Constituency, it is intended to fix November 21st as the last date for the receipts of nominations and the following are the dates for the receipt of nominations and the following are the dates for polling in various constituencies. Mining, (Central Provinces) December 4th; Mahomedan urban (Berar), Non-Mahomedan urban, non-Mahomedan rural and Mahomedan rural December 6th; Commerce and Industry December 7th; Landholders December 8th. In the University constituency the last day for nominations will be November 19th and the date of scrutiny November 21st. The latest date for the receipt of the voting papers at the office of the Registrar of the University is December 8th.

SENSATIONAL LUCKNOW CASE.

CHARGES OF CHEATING AGAINST WELL-KNOWN PERSONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 12.

Before Mr. Cumming Sessions Judge, Lucknow an application for bail was moved on behalf of Rai Sahib Beshambharnath Tandon, late Treasurer of the Bengal Bank and Babus Bishweswarnath, Changamal Devidas and Radheylal. All the above mentioned persons were arrested, the first two at Cawnpore and the rest at Lucknow on Sunday last on alleged charges of conspiracy, cheating, forgery, criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a sum of rupees ten lakhs and a half belonging to the Imperial Bank of India being the value of numerous bills and hundis drawn under false names A remand of 15 days was asked for by the Government Pleader to enable the police to finish their enquiry. The accused being men of position and belonging to respectable families, their arrest has caused a great sensation and there was great excitement in the court room when the question of release on bail was being considered.

The defence counsels on behalf of their respective clients contended that their clients were gentlemen of some social standing and there could be no reason why bail should be refused unless there was sufficient material before the Court to prove that the men were really guilty. It was further urged that if the accused were shut up from the commencement of the case it would be extremely difficult for them to defend themselves properly and to instruct their lawyers. The Government pleader in his contention invited attention of the court to the fact that it was the Crown who was prosecuting the case and not the Imperial Bank of India. The case, he added, was a clear case of conspiracy to cheat the bank. The accused were all party to it. Bogus cheques and bills were being issued and other malpractices had commenced since the year 1915 and this was detected only in the year 1921 when the bank refused to discount cheques to the value of one lakh and 78 thousands. The bank, he continued, was defrauded of large sums of money that had been gambled in race courses and share markets by some or all of the accused. There were reasonable grounds to believe that the men would be declared guilty and bail should not be accepted.

The counsel for the accused replied that no specific charges against the accused were forthcoming and whatever the final finding of the court accused should not be prejudged to be guilty of issuing or honouring forged cheques. On hearing arguments on both sides ,the court accepted the applications for bail and the accused were all released on bail, the sum in the case of Rai Sahib Bishambharnath Tandon being a lakh, and in the case of two others the sum fixed was Rs. 5,000 each and for the remaining two Rs. 2,000 each.

MR. PATHIK AND UDAIPUR STATE.

A PETITION TO MAHARAJKUMAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 12.

In connection with the arrest of Mr. Pathik, President of the Rajputana Seva Sangh, by the Udaipur State, the following petition has been sent by wire to his Highness the Maharajkumar Saheb of Udaipur by the General Secretaries of the Kathiawar political conference:—

"We have learnt with exceeding grief and amazement of Mr. Pathik's arrest by the Udaipur State. Mr. Pathik is always a strong apologist for the existence and amelioration of Indian States and strives for strengthening their position and as such is a valuable acquisition to Mewar Rajputana. It is in the states' interest to co-operate with him and encourage him in his well meant activities. For, by rousing the consciousness of the States' subjects he strives for a better understanding between the subjects and the rulers, and demonstrating their identity of interests. If his activities were shown as detrimental to the states' interests we affirm they are misrepresentations. We pray Mewar, the Premier Hindoo State with exalted and edifying traditions of devotion to duty, truth and religion,, should not mar its brilliant history by arresting Mr. Pathik for his honest efforts to educate the people and exhorting them to drive their inertia and show signs of living devotion to the ancient ideals and practical loyalty by ventilating their grievances to their ruler instead of smouldering them within. Such devotees of educative work should deserve encouragement in Udaipur whose rulers themselves by practical instances taught unflinching devotion to Dharma. We pray your Highness to be pleased to devote deep introspective thought to the whole matter and treat Mr. Pathik with the consideration due to him. It being a matter of vital importance we have approached Your Highness by this telegraphic petition."

WARDHA PUBLIC'S SYMPATHY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA, Oct. 13.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted in a public meeting held here yesterday night. Sjt. Bhagwandinji presiding:—"This public meeting of the residents of Wardha expresses regret at the unjust arrest of Sjt. Vijayasingh Pathik, who is in very poor health, by the Mewar administration and insistently recommends to the Maharaja Kumar that Sjt. Pathikji may immediately be released considering, specially, the regard of the Mewar public for him.

"This meeting prays the public, particularly the people of Rajasthan, wholeheartedly to help the Rajasthan Sewasangh in its effort to bring about the release of Sjt. Pathikji in view of the blow which may be dealt to the political activities of Rajasthan in the absence of Sjt. Pathikji.

BOYCOTT.

WHO STARTED IT?

(BY BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.)

Mahatma Gandhi was opposed to the boycott of British goods only; and his staunch followers have maintained that attitude resolutely. But, it is difficult to say what he would have done to-day, in the light of the Kenya betrayal. For, let us not forget the fact that till March 1920, Gandhiji stood for co-operation. It was only after the breach of pledge in respect of Turkey, that Gandhiji unfurled the banner of Non-violent Non-Cooperation. It is thus very difficult to say, what Gandhiji would have suggested to-day, for righting the Kenya wrong.

We cannot but admire the dexterity with which Mrs. Hodgkinson has opposed Mr. Patel's resolution re the boycott of Imperial goods at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation. Mrs. Hodgkinson has denounced it as "indiscriminating, destructive and disloyal!" Surely, Mrs. Hodgkinson should be well aware, as to *who started the boycott, and who is continuing it to-day*. Let us epitomise the facts:—

(1) Was not the best Indian cloth shut out from English shores in the last century?

(2) Were not Indian ships, carrying Indian cargo, boycotted in British ports a hundred years ago?

(3) Was not India's ship-building, men-of-war building practically strangled by British artifice?

(4) Were not the Sikhs boycotted from Canada?

(5) Are not the Indians shut out from Australia?

(6) Are not the Indians practically squeezed out from Africa?

(7) Are not the Indian students cleverly kept out from English Universities and factories?

Who has begun the boycott? Who has kept it up upto now? Not India, by any means—but unfortunately, Britain! Who has, therefore, been "indiscriminate, destructive and disloyal," all these years? Not India, but Britain!

But India, tolerant India, does not wish to retaliate. But, what is the remedy for the Kenya humiliation and the daily exploitation of this once wealthy land? Mrs. Hodgkinson makes a graceful and grateful acknowledgment of India's glorious services to the Empire during the War. Does she remember, how India has been dealt with after the War? The Rowlatt Act, the Martial Law in the Punjab, the deportation of Leaders, the breach of pledge in respect of Turkey, the arrest and imprisonment of twenty-five thousand volunteers, the incarceration of the World's greatest man to-day, the Kenya humiliation, and the many acts of suppression and repression—this is the most tragic fashion of India's recognition by Great Britain. In all these sorrows, sufferings and sacrifice of India, has Anglo-India expressed any sympathy, offered any solace, tendered any help to India, wherein they the Anglo-Indians live in ease, in peace, and in power?

What is India's remedy? Britain has not listened to her prayers and petitions and protests! Britain and her representatives in this land have ridiculed Gandhiji's non-violent non-cooperation; and have looked him up at Yerovda! Those, who lead India to-day, consider Boycott as the only effective weapon to wipe off the Kenya humiliation. There is no doubt the risk of racial bitterness, which we must all avoid. But, it is Britain that has started the Boycott; it is Britain, that is keeping it up. Let Britain give it up; and India will join hands with Britain.

CORPORATION AND THE BOYCOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The members of the Corporation of all shades of political opinion, staunch loyalists and nationalists, addresswallas and non-addresswallas—topiwallas and khadiwallas, fat and lean, rich and poor male and female were treated to a mighty huge joke by one of their friends, Mrs. Hodgkinson when she trumpeted with all might and main that the boycott of British goods in India meant extra happiness and money for the very men who had perpetrated horrible cruelties on English people during the War of Freedom.

Poor English lady—she completely forgot the images of Dyer, Frank Johnson, Bosworth Smith and many of the "brave" Englishmen, who treated disarmed Indian humanity with a taste of their heroic, manly and martial powers.

They say Indians have no sense of humour in them and I am thoroughly convinced that it is so, when I find not a single member of the Corporation having the slightest laugh or even a smile for all the exertions of that wonderful personage, Mrs. Hodgkinson, who could well afford to jest at a scar that never felt a wound.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. CHOTHIA.

WAR TROPHY FOR RANGOON.

CORPORATION REJECTS GOVT. OFFER.

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

An interesting matter considered by the Corporation this evening was the offer by the Government of a war trophy of a Turkish 3.5 inch field-gun with timber. It was objected to by Messrs. Patail Tu Tok Kyi and G. S. Clarke, representatives of the Indian Burmese and European Communities, who pointed out on religious, humanitarian, and financial grounds, that a Turkish war trophy was undesirable. In the first place it would arouse feelings of the Mahomedan community, as the same would be a reminder of the days of bloodshed; and the Corporation would have to spend money for it. The offer of the Government was not accepted.

At the same meeting the draft address to his Excellency the Viceroy was approved.

...GER COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SERIOUS HIGHWAY ROBBERY

ACCUSED GET 6 YEARS.

(Before Justice Fawcett and a Common Jury.)

King-Emperor

Vs.

Nurdinal Murdankhan and Akbar Bahadur.

The accused in this case were charged with ... offence of deceitfully punishable under section ... I.P.C. Accused 2 was further charged in the alternative with being in possession of property taken in the course of the offence of ... under section 412 I.P.C.

The prosecution case was that one Ramjanal ... Bhai, a Kacja dry-fish merchant, on ... his godown at Sewri in his brougham ... his clerk Yeshwant was way laid by ... accused accompanied by several other men ... Mosant Road. Two men held a stick in front of the horse and stopped the carriage, and two other men jumped in to the coach-box and pointed their knives at the coachman. Accused No. 1 standing on the footsteps of the carriage threatened the complainant and the clerk Yeshwant with a large pen knife, and forced them to hand over money and other ... articles on their persons. The complainant had taken over his gold watch and chain and a ruby ring and his clerk a gold and a brass ...

Accused No. 1 and 2 were arrested on the following day by Inspector Gole, and, on being searched, the brass ring and some coins were recovered from No. 2 and the ruby was found on the person of No. 1. The accused ... not guilty.

The jury, after hearing the evidence brought ... unanimous verdict of guilty against No. ... not guilty against No. 2. Accused ... admitted several previous convictions ... robbery and house-breaking.

Their Lordships acquitted and discharged ac... No. 2 and convicted accused No. 1 and ... him to suffer rigorous imprisonment ... years and to receive 20 stripes.

... C. Chagla, Bar-at-Law appeared for ... prosecution. Dr. P. N. Daruwalla defend... ... No. 2.

SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special Jury).

Emperor

vs

Alli Nurdankhan Mahomed Umerkhan.

Alli Nurdankhan Mahomed Umerkhan was ... before Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Special ... for committing the murders of (1) ... Brajasing (2) Kadar Abdulla Gani ... Dadoo Ismail at Falkland Road on ... last July last.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Velani appeared ... the Prosecution while Mr. Azad defended ... accused.

It appears that a servant of Thakore Brajasing who was a sweetmeat seller was demanding some money from a Mahomedan boy who would not pay it and there was a quarrel over it and in that quarrel the boy was beaten by Thakore's servant. One Begumjan who saw the assault from her window on the first floor of a building in Falkland Road remonstrated and the accused who was standing before the footpath remonstrated with the Mithaiwala whereupon a quarrel took place between the accused and the Mithaiwala in which the accused was badly injured and was bleeding from his head. The deceased Kadar and Thakore took part in that fight. A Pathan named Totikhan who was then in a ... shop heard of the quarrel and at once ... to the spot and separated them. It appears that the two deceased and the accused then went to their respective places which were in a building called Panchi Chawl in Falkland Road. Shortly after that Thakor was ... at the foot of the staircase when ... came all of a sudden and stabbed ... on the left side of the abdomen. ... at once ran to the room of Kadar ... was then lying down on a bench outside ... room. One Hirabai who was living in ... room brandished Thakore while Kadar ... after the accused with a stick to seize him. It appears that the accused received a blow from Kadar whereupon he stabbed Kadar with a penknife. The wound entered the lower chamber of the heart and while Thakore and Kadar were removed to the hospital, Kadar died on the way.

After stabbing Kadar the accused was running away followed by a crowd of people among whom was one Hussain Allarakhia who also was injured by the accused. The accused was then caught by the 3rd deceased Dadoo but the accused also stabbed Dadoo and ran away. A police sepoy then caught the accused with the assistance of a police recruit and the accused then threw the knife on the roof of a shop.

The accused's story was that he was assaulted by Thakore and Kadar and as he was bleeding profusely from his head he had become mad.

The learned Advocate-General said that between the first fight in which the accused received injuries on his head and the second in which he dealt the fatal blows to three deceased there was a lull and therefore accused could not set up a defence of grave and sudden provocation.

After His Lordship summed up the case the Jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the case of Thakore and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the other two cases and his Lordship said:—

"I do not think this is one of the worst cases of murder. No doubt the accused did attack Thakore in rather a cruel way taking him unawares. At the same time he had received provocation from him. He had received a serious injury on his head and taking that into account I sentence him to transportation for life on the first charge. On the other charges I sentence him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, sentence to be concurrent."

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

ACCUSED GET 5 YEARS R. I.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and a Common Jury.)

Emperor.

Vs.

Govind Hari and another.

The two accused in this case were charged with the offence of cheating one Rawoo Subhana, under section 420 of the I. P. C.

Mr. P. B. Vacha appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant Rawoo, a mill hand, became acquainted with the accused about May, 1923.

The Accused told the complainant that they knew the process of manufacturing Government Currency Notes and if the complainant could procure currency notes for Rs. 500, they would double the notes, return to him his Rs. 500 and also give him a share in the notes made by them. Thereafter the accused met the complainant who told them that he had received Rs. 50 as his pay. The accused told him that Rs. 50 would not do as the chemicals necessary for the purpose were very expensive. They asked him to get Rs. 500 at least. The complainant thereupon borrowed various sums of money from different persons and collected Rs. 500 in ten rupee notes. He then again saw the accused, who however advised him to get the ten rupee notes changed into hundred rupee notes at the currency office. The complainant accordingly got the amount of Rs. 500 with him, converted into five notes of Rs. 100 each. Some days thereafter the accused went to the room of the complainant and by means of photographic process produced five impressions of the hundred rupee notes. Then the accused departed leaving the counterfeit notes behind and took away the genuine notes. The complainant, finding his notes gone, pursued the accused and after some trouble got the Accused No. 1 arrested at the J. J. Hospital Accused No. 2 was arrested at his house four or five days later.

After hearing the evidence in the case the Jury unanimously found both the accused guilty of cheating.

Both the accused admitted several previous convictions for cheating.

His Lordship convicted the accused and sentenced them to suffer Rigorous Imprisonment for five years and pay a fine of Rs. 300 and in default of payment to suffer R. I for one year more.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, October 15.)

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5449-22—Smetham B and L, Mariambai v Fatmabai and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

2735-23—Mulla and M, Cowasji Dorabji Pandya and ors v Sitaram Govind Raje.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1009-23—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Kakalbhai Jaisinghbhai, Ramanlal and H.

3074-23—N C Dalal and Co, Jaichand Nathuram v Jehangirji Pocha, Pocha and Co.

211-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co, The Barat Oil Paint and Industrial Co Ltd v J D Sanghavi and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Manbhai and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4517-19—Motichand and D, Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and an other, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

3453-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshavji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.

729-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

769-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others Malvi M R and Co. Parshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

5408-23—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji.

6644-22—Payne and Co., Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

4717-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Davar.

6203-23—Merwanji K and Co. Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedally, Ahmedalli Kaderbhai and others.

2958-23—Thakoredas and D, Akbarally Lookmanji v M A Hassanally and others, N C Dalal.

6037-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lailu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.

6092-23—Payne and Co., Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.

6159-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

6159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co. Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Yonnas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co, The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

185-23—Little and Co The Sipra Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd The Indian Spg and Wg Co Ltd—Thakoredas and D.

1608-21—Matubhai J and M Birdichand Jivraj Mangaldas Purshotamdas and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1392-22—Ardeshir H D and Co Jehangir Hirjibhai Tabak Framroz Hirjibhay Tabak and others—Little and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

380-23—Amarchand and M Magniram Danmal Thackersidas Nandlal—N C Dalal and Co.

1263-18—Dabholker and Co, Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

2751-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bherunlal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.

3348-10—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.

1052-20—Mehta L and Co, Bai Goribai v Murarji Jeram Naranji, Tyabji D and Co.

1723-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

383-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholker and Co, Lakhmaji Talaji and Co v Shivmukhrai Umrassin, Mulla and M.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 574/6393-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co, D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersey and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder v Damoder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.

2093-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroodin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21—M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Yehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2030-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Behrocklough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K D Shantilal Kantilal and Co v Allibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT (IN CAMERA).

2644-23—Kanga and Co, Ruth Clarence Edwin Breff v Clarence Edwin Breff, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3324-23—Tyebji D and Co, Bejulal Chandulal v Motilal Chunilal, Kanga and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

Jairam Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

4823-21—Matubhai J and M, Khoja Mahomed Hasam v Haji Mirza Ebrahim and ors, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act—In Re Joharmal Pasu—Edgelow G W and Co, Joharmal Pasare Petitioner v Golabrai Kedarmal Respondent, Wadia G and Co.

In Re Arbitration Act—In Re Award 75-23—Pandia and Co, Hansraj Khimji Petitioner v Odhavji S Ludha, Matubhai J and M.

2360-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ramkerondas Rambildas v Hardayal Nathumal, Unwalla P and P.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3220-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Premchand v Magniram Dhanmal and ors, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR RECORDING ECIDENCE.

2034-23—Shums A Tyabji, N Vallabhji v Charles Sebastian De Souza and anr, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Karim Sulleman v Dada Vali Mahomed.

3322-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashiram Tirathram v Rupchand Dhunichand Kapar, In person.

1657-23—Divekar and B, Hari Pandurang Lele v Narayan Ganesh Bandimdeker and anr, Rele and Co.

1659-23—Divekar and B, Hari Pandurang Lele v Digambar Kashinath Kamat and ors, Rele and Co.

3736-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Passu and Co v Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Bhanshanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

Apl 2-22—3685-19—Matubhai J and M, Sha Tricumji Damji and Co v Virji Khanji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

2454-22—Dabulker and Co, Jerup Teju and Co v Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vacha and Co.

2493-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal v Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

3959-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and anr v G B Ponker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

4939-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.

934-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manilal Bhagirath v The Bombay Shingh Supply Co, N C Dalal.

3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and ors v Tricumdas Saduram and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4963-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Narayandas V Dossa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parashram Dattaram Shamdasani v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2652-23—Purnanand C and J, Gopal Purshottam v Thacker Padamsi Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

3000-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Daga v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal.

3074-23—N C Dalal, Jaichand Nathuram v Jehangirji Pocha, Pocha and Co.

2148-22—Manchershaw and N, Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakur v Mahadeo Bhasker and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

211-23—Mansukhlal N M and Co, The Bharat Oil Paint Industrial Co Ltd v J D Sanghani and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

2020-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas and anr v Mowji Madhav and ors.

2220-22—Payne and Co, Vassanji Naranji and ors v Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1271-21—Craigie B and C, Runchhoddas Purshotam and Co v Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Payne and Co.

534-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand v Udamsey Ludha and anr, In person.

1289-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damodar v Hirji Keshavji and anr, Mulla and M.

2102-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co v Mahomed Essa Madraswala, Perreira and V.

2256-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed v Bhagwati Prasad and ors, Dubash and Co and v Esmailji Velshi, Matubhai J and M.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TWO YEARS FOR PICKING POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Govind Bapoo and Jewandas Tejashanker with the theft of Rs. 780 in G C. notes from the person of Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Chand, a peon in the employ of the Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on the 4th instant.

Messrs. K. D. Thakore and Bhende, pleaders, defended the accused.

Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Chand, the complainant, deposed that on the day in question at about 3-30 p.m. he went to the Imperial Bank of India to draw the pay for the month of September, 1923, for the staff of the Police Court and also the pay of Mr. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. The staff cheque was for Rs. 8,122-1-0 and Mr. Dastoor's cheque was for Rs. 781-4-0. He cashed both the cheques in the Imperial Bank of India at about 4 p.m. and kept the money of the staff pay in a bag and Mr. Dastoor's pay in an inner pocket. Mr. Dastoor's pay consisted of 6 notes of Rs. 100 each, 18 notes of Rs. 10 each and Rs. 1-4 annas in cash. From the Bank, he went to the Custom's House and entered a tram car. He had the bag on his shoulder and he was holding it with his left hand. Mr. Dastoor's pay was in his left pocket. As he was boarding the tram car, accused No. 1 came from behind, gave him a push and took out Mr. Dastoor's pay from his pocket and took his hand behind his back when he caught him. The witness told him to return the money which he had taken from his pocket. Accused No. 1 said he had not taken any money from his (witness's) pocket, but he (witness) did not let him go. Accused No. 1 was trying to run away, when he saw a police sepoy Ramji and called him to his help. Ramji came up and arrested accused No. 1. The witness had seen two persons with accused No. 1, but they disappeared. He could not say whether any of those two persons was present in the Court. The whole thing was done quite suddenly. He then reported the matter to the police. Accused No. 1 took out the notes which were in a bundle, but Re. 1-4 annas remained in his (witness's) pocket. He could not say whether accused No. 2 was with accused No. 1.

Cross-examined by defence counsel, the witness said that it was not true that accused No. 1 at once said he had taken no money from his pocket and stood straight before him.

Accused No. 1 pleading not guilty said that he was seated in the tram car when the complainant shouted that his money was stolen. The complainant accused him (accused) of having stolen his money. The accused said he had not done so. He (the complainant) then called a police sepoy and he was searched. He did not know accused No. 2.

Accused No. 2 said that he went to his room on the 5th instant, but he found it locked, as he had no key. So, he came back. On the tram lines near the J. J. Hospital one police sepoy in plain clothes came and arrested him, saying that he was a thief. He was then taken to the Palton Road Police Station, where he was asked whether one Govind gave him Rs. 780. The accused denied having received any money from Govind. He was then taken to witness Haji who gave him Rs. 150. He was then charged. He had not committed the theft. Rs. 150 were of his own earning. He was dealing in perfumery.

The Magistrate while ordering the second accused to be discharged observed that there was no doubt that that was a very suspicious case, but there was no sufficient legal evidence against accused No. 2 to justify framing a charge against him. His Worship convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for a period of two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 750, in default to suffer hard labour for a further period of six months. If the fine be recovered, the whole of it was ordered to be paid to Mr. Dastoor by way of compensation.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Mr. J. F. Sanderson, a passenger on s. s. "Morea", reports to the police theft of two diamond rings and a wrist watch with a diamond collectively valued at Rs. 4,575.

Vithaldas Walji residing in Samuel Street reports theft of currency notes for Rs. 2,342 during Wednesday night.

CORONER'S COURT.

A CHINAMAN'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Wang Lung (50), a Chinese carpenter.

The evidence showed that the deceased lived in a Chinese club at Mazagon. He had an altercation with a man at 11 p.m. on the 10th instant when Chung Sing, one of the occupants of his room, told him not to make a noise as it was late and they had to go to work next day. Deceased said he would do as he liked and then all went to bed. At about 4 a.m. Chung was awakened by a sensation that he was being stabbed below the heart and saw the deceased stabbing him and raised an alarm. Ah Hong, another member of the club, lifted up a stool and pushed the deceased out. The deceased then went upstairs into his room and swallowed something. Chung and the deceased were removed to J. J. Hospital, where Chung was treated and allowed to go home in the evening. The deceased was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and he died on Friday night.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY MOTOR LORRY.

The Cozoner concluded inquest on Saturday touching the death of Bala Raghu, a Hindu, who was knocked down and run over by a motor lorry at the end of Graham Naka at Mazagon under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Ibrahim Nurmohmed, the driver, was present at the inquest.

Kaderbhoy Dawoodbhoy, a Borah, said a pipe near the front wheel of the lorry knocked the deceased down and the rear left wheel went over the lower left of his body. An alarm was raised and witness called a policeman who ran after the lorry and stopped it. The driver was driving at a moderate speed, but increased the speed after the deceased was knocked down.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by the deceased's having been knocked down and run over by a steam lorry driven by Ibrahim without due caution.

MR. G. B. TRIVEDI'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

In an election address to the voters of Kalyan, Mr. G. B. Trivedi spoke on the subject. "Do I deserve to be re-elected?" He said: "If I have put in a good record, why should you dismiss me and have the services of a new and untried hand?" Of his two rival candidates one word suffice for Mr. M. W. Pradhan, that he was the best pro-Government member in the last Council.

Mahatmaji had said regarding elections: "Of these elections it cannot be said that the electors have always acqitted themselves in a wise manner. Electors private relations with the candidates have often weighed with them more than candidates' qualifications. I suggest that voters should not indentify themselves with any party or its quarrels. They should consider candidates' views and not their party. Their character should weigh more even than their views". He hoped if they had a respect for Mahatmaji and his advice they would follow it while supporting a candidate.

THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY.

At the meeting of the Ottoman Railway from Smyrna to Aidin on Sept. 24th, the vice president Mr. Frederick Single, foreshadowed a scheme of reconstruction, which, however, will not be immediately proceeded with. That the capitalization of the company would sooner or later have to be overhauled has become increasingly evident during the closing years of the war in Asia Minor. Since 1915 the company has been unable to meet its Debenture interest, and the accumulation of arrears will mean that, when the existing moratorium agreed to by the Debenture-holders expires, namely, at the end of 1924, the company's burden of fixed charges will be more than 50 per cent. heavier than the pre-war amount. Moreover, the capacity for carrying this extra debt weight has necessarily been greatly impaired for the time being by the devastation caused in the territory which the railway serves. Mr. Single stated that, as a result of the slaughter of Turks and the expulsion of Greeks and Armenians, the population of the Valayet of Aidin, which before the war was 1,500,000, is computed to have been reduced by one-third. The effect of this serious depopulation on last year's crop was such that one-third of the yield of sultanas, figs, olives, and valonia was lost owing to shortage of labour.

SOUTH KANARA RELIEF.

The following amounts received up to 8-10-23 are acknowledged with thanks:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 27,690-5-2; The Kanara Floods Relief Committee, Dharwar Rs. 1,000; The Parsee Committee of Belgaum through R. N. Boyce Rs. 300; Huzrath Abdul Rahiman Affani Sahib Mangalore Rs. 200; Collections made in Belgaum through Mr. A. S. Mundkur, Rs. 200; Mr. G. M. Manjunathaiya, coffee planter, Santhekoppa Rs. 50; Mr. J. A. Yates, M.A., Bangalore, Rs. 50; Mr. A. L. Pinto, Deputy Collector Dharmapuri, Rs. 25; The Mangalore Christian Friend in Need Society through treasurer Mr. B. John Rs. 25; Mr. S. N. V. Rajachar, Collector Ananthapur, Rs. 15; Mr. Rama Rao G. Shirahy Sub-Judge Dwarukh Rs. 15; Mr. S. Subraya Bhagat, Tellicherry Rs 15; Mr. Kelyoor Veerappa Gowda Rs. 10; Mathoshri Savitriamma Rs. 10; Mr. K. Sesha Pal of Barva through Mr. K. Madhav, Rs. 7; Mr. P. N. Bhandarkar, Shirasthedar, District Court, Mangalore Rs. 5; Total Rs. 29,617-5-2.

Besides the above the Gurpur Relief Committee collected and spent in the village of Gurpur Rs. 107-8-0.

Correction:—In the list sent for publication on 24-9-1923. For "Messrs. J. H. Morgan and Sons Rs. 100" read "C. Hungerford Morgan Esquire, Rs. 100."

Spent by Mr. J. A. Saldanha for medicines on account of persons affected by floods Rs. 46-7.

BEHAR RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Receipt of the donations (from 30-9-23 to 7-10-23 from the gentlemen noted below are acknowledged:—

Sj. Amirchand Mulchand Motivala, Mirza St. Bombay, Rs. 10; Sj. Laxman Sadashiv, C/o. Jiwan Agency, Bombay, Rs. 5; Sj. Cheeram Garg, P.O. Panari, Dist. Damoh Rs. 50-8-5 Sj. V. D. Paranjpe (from a sympathiser) National Press, Bombay, Rs. 5; Sj. Pragji K. Desai, on behalf of Sarat People, Navayuga Karyalaya Rs. 1250; Name not known (received in Behar Bank, Bankipore) Rs. 4; Jharia Congress Committee Rs. 200; Central Bank of India Ltd. Jharia, Rs. 100; Madan Theatre Co., Ltd. Rs. 600; The Stationmaster, Palej, Broach, Rs. 60; Deesanrein Daulatram, Rs. 99; Haribnai Daulatram Rs. 99; Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, Rs. 5; Sj. Chunilal Dayabhai Gandhi 43, Kaiyan, Bombay 4, Rs. 4; Sj. Narayan Barak, 135, Paidhony Road, Bombay 3 Rs. 10; Sj. Babulal Chand, P.O. Dumdaha, Purneal Rs. 25; Sj. R. C. Upadhya, Post Master, Araraya, Purneah Rs. 50; E. I. H. Indian Institute and Jubilee Star Theatre Club Asansol, Rs. 274; Rai Bahadur Kalicharan Sen, Government Pleader, Gauhati, Assam, Rs. 5; Choudary Panch Singh, Darianatnpur, Rs. 4; Sj. Shah Munilal Kilabhai, Chakalashi Nadiad, Guzrat, B.B. & C.I. Rs. 33; Sj. A. N. Khana Rs. 15-12; Sj. Madanlal Marwari, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Rs. 36-1; Sj. Sidh Narayan Hd. Master, M.E. School, Shoohar, Musaffarpur, Rs. 5; Sj. Haribana Kedia, No. 2, Mogal Street, Rangoon, Rs. 25; Minor collections through Sj. B. P. Akhouri, Khunti, Ranchi, Rs. 25 Sj. Gopilal Behari, Sutna Rs. 32; Ed. Master, Raj H. E. School Darbhanga, Rs. 16-4-0; Maulvi M. A. Nawas, Asst. Manager, B. V. College, Calcutta, Rs. 101-4-0; Sj. Tej Pratap Narayan, Student XI Class New Capital Patna, Rs. 5; Sj. Baijnath Maskar C/o. M. R. Marwari Stores, Bhagalpur City, Rs. 25. Readers of "Swatantra" through Sj. Ambika Pd. Bajpaye Rs 1,000. Previously acknowledged Rs 40923-0-7½ Grand Total Rs. 45,106-13-7½.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Weather. Rainfall has been nearly general Upper Burma and local Lower Burma, Assam and southeast Bengal.

Chief amounts were:—Bassein Kyaukpyu and Mandalay one inch, Myitkyina one and half, Maymyo and Silchar one, Chittagong three.

Forecast:—Decrease in Upper Burma.

SIMLA, October 14.

Rain associated with thunder storms has occurred locally in Upper Burma and in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Chief amounts are:—Lasnio and half inches, Sangor Island false point Negapatma three quarters.

Forecast:—Further decrease in Upper Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on saturday, the 13th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the southwest Punjab, and in defect at Delhi. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was locally below the average in the north and east of the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore, and in excess at Agra. Maximum temperature was below normal at Mainpuri, and the minimum in the whole of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area and northwest Rajputana, and in defect in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over southeast Kathiawar and south Gujarat, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Gujarat and at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-Para, and in excess generally over the rest of Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Deesa; the minimum was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded, and humidity is almost normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Dhanda, and the minimum in the whole of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded, and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded over the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is in defect in the former area and locally in the latter. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and higher in the Bombay Deccan generally.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry over the whole of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 12th October 1923 issued from Simla.

Rainfall has increased round the head of the Bay and on the Burma coast. It has been local in Burma, Assam and Bengal, and a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Bassein two; Akyab and Bhamo one; Silchar two; Jessore and Calcutta three; Sangor Island one and a half; Noakhali, Khulna and Satkhira one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS OF SATURDAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER 1923.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	0	0
Do.	14.h ..	89.0 76.6	..	0	—0.07
Jask	.. ..	90.4 78.0	..	0	—0.18
Muskat	.. ..	97.6 80.0	..	0	—0.13
PUNJAB—					
Multan	.. ..	94.4 81.8	..	4.	—0.41
Rawalpindi	.. ..	97.6 65.4	..	13.62	—0.68
Lahore	.. ..	90.0 64.4	..	10.96	—4.00
Hissar	.. ..	95.8 58.8	..	19.99	+8.05
Ambala	.. ..	94.0 62.0	..	20.11	—3.63
Delhi	.. ..	92.1 60.2	..	24.91	+2.01
UNITED PROVINCES—				74	
Agra	.. ..	91.0 65.8	..	28.12	—0.2
Mainpuri	.. ..	92.7 66.1	..	31.18	+3.54
Jhansi	.. ..	90.1 63.0	..	30.91	—3.48
Cawnpore	.. ..	91.2 68.1	..	45.04	+1.16
Allahabad	.. ..	88.7 64.3	..	36.	—0.40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA				84	
Jacobabad	.. ..	89.9 60.8	..	3.94	+1.34
Karachi	.. ..	99.9 [illegible]	..	3.98	—1.01
Ajmer	.. ..	88.0 [illegible]	..	12.68	—5.78
Jaipur	.. ..	94.0 [illegible]	..	18.	—3.02
Kotah	.. ..	.. ..	..	11.	
Mount Abu	.. ..	80.0 60.2	..	31.	—2696
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR— AND CENTRAL INDIA				72	
WEST—					
Bhuj	.. ..	80.0 67.0	..	5.58	—3.08
Dwarka	.. ..	86.2 66.0	..	4.68	—4.27
Veraval	.. ..	84.9 [illegible]	..	7.64	—1039
Rajkot	.. ..	86.0 [illegible]	..	10.	—1468
Bhavnagar Para	.. ..	90.0 74.4	..	17.	—2.36
Surat	.. ..	95.2 72.1	..	25.93	—1523
Ahmedabad	.. ..	97.4 71.4	..	13.01	—1413
Deesa	.. ..	101.2 [illegible]	..	6.34	—1733
Neemuch	.. ..	103.4 69.4	..	27.35	—0.19
Indore	.. ..	92.3 63.3	..	33.95	+2.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—				11	
Jubbulpore	.. ..	90.8 61.4	..	73.56	+2225
Saugor	.. ..	86.9 60.6	..	62.1	+23.6
Hoshangabad	.. ..	89.4 63.6	..	54.87	+9.28
Khanawa	.. ..	89.1

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DEMOCRACY AND KNOWLEDGE.

The Philip Stott College (of Political and Social Study, Overstone Park, near Northampton, England) is at last receiving the attention it deserves, though unfortunately at the end of the session instead of the beginning, and as it were by accident, writes one of the lecturers at the College in the "Times". It has hitherto remained unknown to the public, and such references to it as have appeared in the daily Press reveal a complete misapprehension of its purpose and character.

Now that the Prime Minister's visit is throwing a blaze of publicity over the college, it will become better known and will, I hope, be better appreciated on its own account. It has been described as an ordinary summer school set up in imitation of others. That is a mistake. I have lectured at other summer schools, and can assure the public that this place represents a great advance on that type. I have nothing to say against summer schools, and it is far from my intention to disparage them; they do good work, and I wish them well. But this college represents a more sustained educational effort, and in its actual working it has developed a remarkable character, which is of still greater value.

In trying to describe it one feels a certain difficulty, because it is impossible for anyone who has not lived the life of the college and entered into all its activities of daily work and play to realise fully its peculiar influence. Readers who do not know it will think that the language is exaggerated or the view too rosy. I can only say that my impressions are fully shared by colleagues of the widest and most varied experience. We all find the place unique, and the better one knows it, the more one is impressed. I have given three courses of lectures and have been brought into close contact with four different sets of students, at the beginning and the end of the session, and in an intervening period. Every fresh experience has only confirmed my opinion.

A FORTNIGHT'S RESIDENCE.

A spirit pervades the place to which every new-comer succumbs. When the students arrive they either do not know what to expect or they expect something different. Most yield at once to the spell, which works upon them with growing force during their stay; some are a little resistant at first, but before long they feel it too, and its effects are visible in their changing demeanour. A few come thinking they will learn nothing because they know everything already; they go away feeling that they have everything to learn. Others, more diffident, fear that they will learn nothing through their own incapacity; they go away carrying something with them, encouraged and stimulated to learn more. No doubt the same may be said of other schools; it is not the actual teaching that gives, the college its unique character, though that character reacts on the teaching and enhances its value. It is something else, which I will explain in a moment. But since the main purpose of the college is educational, and considerable misapprehension exists on the subject, I will deal with that first.

The students come here to work and they do work, with varying degrees of ardour, of course. There is no examination; but the rules require attendance at lectures and classes, and the rules are kept. And in this connexion I may say here that all the rules of the establishment are kept with the ready acquiescence of the students. The course of study is serious and pretty severe. It does not consist of promiscuous lectures, but of a systematic series on set subjects. Each course lasts a fortnight, which is the period of residence for each successive set of students. The session opened at the end of April and when it closes this week will have completed eleven courses. Two main subjects are taken in every course and ten full lectures are given on each. These are supplemented by daily tutorial classes and occassional lectures on other subjects. Saturdays and Sundays are free, but on other days the regular routine is—forenoon, two lectures of an hour each followed by half an hour's discussion with a short break in between; afternoon, tutorial class of an hour with half an hour's discussion. Many of the students work also at the questions raised in their leisure time. Each series of lectures deals with some particular subject in political science, constitutional history, or economics, and treats it, as I have said, in a systematic way. The object is not propaganda or proselytizing, but genuine education. The treatment is broad and dispassionate with the aim of giving students a thorough grasp of the subjects dealt with and stimulating them to further study, on the principle that the best antidote to fallacious and erroneous doctrines is sound knowledge. There have been a succession of lecturers, but continuity has been maintained throughout by the resident director of studies, Mr. J. Farnsworth, whose unfailing support has placed every lecturer under a deep obligation and to whom the college owes an incalculable debt. He has been well seconded by the resident tutor, Mr. Innes.

EQUALITY HALL.

So much for the primary and main purpose of the College. It has been fulfilled with marked and sustained success from the first; hundreds of students have gone out from here month by month filled with enthusiasm; they have taken their knowledge home, determined to use it and increase it. And this enthusiasm comes from the spirit of the place, which seizes hold of all before they leave. It is a spirit of good will, of cordiality and friendliness, of mutual esteem and affection. It pervades the whole place in and out of doors and extends to the service staff; it penetrates the lecture room and brings teachers and students [illegible] and [illegible] a similar feeling between servers and served; it inspires the debates, concerts and other evening entertainments; it removes all rariness from the games, contests, and sports. This is equality Hall. The students come from all parts of the country, from many occupations, and from different social grades. Sometimes they come in small groups; for instance, there are here now eight men and one woman representing different occupations from Tyne-side. But for the most part they are all strangers to one another and to the staff, and they are at first a little on their guard in strange surroundings. But they soon find themselves at home. People become natural, simple, and kindly. No distinctions are made and no cliques are formed; all are on the same footing. Airs and graces disappear. It is a wonderfully happy atmosphere. In the course of a pretty long life I have never experienced anything like it.

I do not know how this has come about, but it began with the first set of students. One of the causes was the remarkable smoothness with which the whole establishment started off from the outset; and the fact testifies to the organizing and administrative ability of the Warden, Mr. Ratcliffe. Then the living together under one roof in a secluded and beautiful spot far from all turmoil and excitement has a great deal to do with it. And there were other contributory circumstances. But what I do know is that, whatever the cause may be, this is a rare and admirable institution, educational in more senses than one, and capable of great development, with unlimited potentialities for good. Now that it is becoming known I hope that it will receive the support it deserves. Sir Philip Stott's shoulders are broad, but he has been left to bear too great a burden.

SECTION 124 (A) AT UDIPI.

EDITOR AND PRINTER SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

MANGALORE, Oct. 13.

Sjts. Ramaraya Mallya, Editor, and Narayanrao, Printer, and publisher, of the "Sathyangashi," Udipi, are charged under Section 124 A I.P.C., for reproducing in their Kanarese weekly an article headed, "Ye Heroes of Karnatak" from the "Karnatak Vaibhava" of Bijapur soon after the Editor of the latter paper had been arrested under the same Section. The adjourned case came up for hearing before the District Magistrate at Mangalore yesterday. Both the accused merely made the following statement:—

"As part of our journalistic duty and according to the dictates of our conscience, we reproduced and republished that article This is all we wish to say."

The case which was adjourned for to-day, was taken up at 11 a.m. Asked if they desired to cross examination prosecution witnesses or call defence witnesses, both the accused replied in the negative. Sjt. Narayanrao was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default of which a further imprisonment of one month; and Sjt. Ramaraya Mallya to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The fine was refused.

Hundreds present at the trial gave an enthusiastic send off to the sentenced journalists amidst shouts of "Mahatmaji ki jai" and showers of flowers.

LIGHTING UP OF AMRITSAR'S "DISTURBED" AREA.

CLAIM FOR PRIORITY IN MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 12.

A struggle for priority of claims of different quarters of the city for securing the boon of electric lighting of the public streets on the ground that the respective areas had figured in the recent disturbances at Amritsar, ensued at a meeting of the local Municipal Committee. The occasion was a motion that the quarters known as Katra Sufaid and Katra Khazan which had been scenes of disturbances should have their streets immediately provided with electric light in public interests. Several members stood up, one after another, to press the claims of certain other areas on the ground that they too were deserving of equal priority on account of having figured in the disturbances. For some time it looked as if some areas having played a naughty boy would win a prize, as compared with parts of the town which were still without the boon of electricity, but which had kept quiet in the days of trouble. Eventually all amendments were ruled out as separate resolutions, and the original motion, limiting the lighting of only two quarters, was carried.

CUBAN REFORM AGITATION.

At a recent meeting of Cuban veterans and patriots, who are agitating for Cuban regeneration, General Carlos Garcia Velez (Cuban Minister in London) said that they must have reform or revolution, and as the Government did not appear to be willing to institute reform it would follow that the agitators would support revolution.

On Sept. 20, the Government arrested most of the leaders on criminal charges of sedition, but later it released them as it was impossible to find General Garcia Velez and several other leaders, including Colonel Despaigne, former Secretary of the Cuban Treasury, who escaped and whose whereabouts are unknown. The agitation continues amid great public excitement.

A sad death occurred at 1 a.m. at Hyderabad, on 14th morning of Major Kassim Ali Khan, 2nd in command of 2nd Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers from a shock following on an accident on the Railway line.

The Associated Press of India's representative in the Hyderabad State is authorised to contradict the statement appearing in Madras paper that the sum of rupees four lakhs is to be spent on entertaining the Viceroy and Lady Reading. As the programme denotes, Their Excellencies are only staying for two days.

CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

SHAMRAO BALLAJI RANE, 25 Sadashiv Street, Bombay, 4, appeals to the several landlords in Bombay—especially the middle classes—to supply him particulars of their grievances, if any, under the Rent Act, including areas of spaces, of rooms, floors, flats or storeys occupied by tenants.

B. V. JOSHI of Ratnagiri, complains of the depressing paucity of educational facilities for aspiring candidates especially in the muffusil and appeals to the authorities for redress.

A SHAREHOLDER suggests formation of an Association by the shareholders of public companies to protect their interests and watch over the extravagance of the Managing Agents.

P. V. K. writes:—The present timing of the Municipal Corporation meetings is inconvenient to many who evince keen interest in the proceedings. If the meetings be held on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings the difficulty would be eliminated and a completely Nationalist transformation of the Corporation ensured.

NONEM writes to say the lot of the average, struggling and meagrely paid clerks in the local Accountant-General's office in the matter of pay, annual increments, leave facilities and pension on retirement is no whit less hard than that of the postmen.

AN ARBITRARY ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some two months back, there was a thick rumour in the public that Col. Wood, the agent to the Governor, Kathiawad had assured a prominent citizen of Rajkote that the deportation order against Messrs. Mansukhlal Mehta and Manilal Kothari would be very soon withdrawn. When the programme of the visit to Kathiawad of His Excellency the Governor was settled, there was another story afloat that the said order would be positively withdrawn *before* His Excellency came to Kathiawad. Now there is a third story, that the order would be positively withdrawn *after* His Excellency leaves Kathiawad. Different stories at different times make one to believe that there is some truth about the intention of the Bombay Government for cancellation of the order; but there is another section of the people who say that it is merely a policy to keep the political workers silent when His Excellency arrives in Kathiawad. Whatever may be the truth, there is no doubt that the order being quite unjust and illegal requires immediate cancellation. Mr. Mansukhlal now resides in the Rajkote town proper, which is the State territory. The distance between the State limits and the Civil Station, which is the agency area, is only that of railway line. If he is an inch in the Railway line, he is not a dangarous man to the peace and order, and if he is an inch outside the Railway line he becomes a dangerous man. What a farce? Is it not for simply terrorising a man, who had the boldness to tell the truth? If for nothing else, for sound political wisdom and for a good administrative policy, the order requires to be cancelled before His Excellency comes to Kathiawad. Let Col. Wood consult some good officials, and he will be told that it was more in the interest of the Government itself, than the deportees that the order should be withdrawn without further delay. Though His Excellency comes to Kathiawad a third time, the people of Kathiawad in view of this arbitrary action remain unsatisfied. He has done nothing for Kathiawad, to satisfy either the Princes or the people.—Yours, etc.,

A KATHIAWADI.

Rajkote, Oct. 11.

RAILWAY POLICY.

CHEAP AND EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

In an important speech on the opening day of the session of the Railway Conference Association the text of which is issued today, Mr. Hindlay enunciated the Government of India's present position and future plans. He believed that the Railway Board had very little policy in the past but now they were working for a well defined and clear but policy which formed the basic conception of both the Inchcape and Acworth reports, namely cheap and efficient transportation. Their efforts had so advanced that they would provide funds for any improvement or development placed before them with logical financial justification. The greatest problems facing them were the freedom from fluctuations of central budget and freedom to the railway administrations from meticulous central control. He pointed out that their financial freedom carried obligation of reasonable return on the capital invested by the State. The present pressure for information on the railways was only temporary and he assured the agents of an effective and sufficient control in the future. Though he perceived that the uncooked food of the Inchcape report had produced indigestion and nightmare of five and a half per cent. return, the State must insist as owner on a reasonable return on the capital invested.

A correspondent wires from Sukkur:—At a public meeting held on 11th inst., at Old Sukkur, a resolution proposed by Mr. Wahoomal and seconded by Mr. Thakurdas (was unanimously passed protesting against the orders of the Collector of Sukkur wrenching off the possession of the Hindu cremation ground which contains also the sacred idols of Shiva, Hanooman, Bhairava and others. A resolution of sympathy and support was also passed with the Panchayat of Sukkur in their attempt to safeguard the Hindu sacred places.

A Mother says: "My son has grown into a fine healthy boy. He has been fed on Glaxo and I think it has assisted nature in a wonderful way.

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Is that the description of your little one? Happy and smiling when awake, sleeping peacefully at the proper time—"good baby."

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From G.H.Q., Baghdad, T. F. Duke writes:—"Sand flies and mosquitos make life almost unbearable out here, and I got badly

BITTEN ON THE ARMS, LEGS & FEET.

When M.O.'s treatment failed to give relief, I decided to go into town and see if the dealers sold Zam-Buk. Fortunately I soon secured a box.

"Even the first few applications of Zam-Buk soothed the smarting irritation, subdued all inflammation and enabled me to secure the sleep and rest which I was so badly in need of. When other sufferers were in hospital laid-up with fever sores following the bites, *persistence with Zam-Buk resulted in my poisoned skin being thoroughly purified and healed.*"

Years With Ringworm.

Mr. Lutfur Rahman, R.I.M. Dockyard, Kidderpore writes:—"Despite all medicines, I suffered terribly for two years from ringworms. Luckily one day I read about Zam-Buk. This quickly demonstrated amazing curative powers. It cleared away every trace of disease and gave me a clear healthy skin."

Painful Bleeding Piles.

Bhupati Bhusan Shaha, Seminary Rd., Muzaffarpur, writes:—"I suffered agonies from piles. Native remedies all failed to relieve, and I was weak and distressed through loss of blood. Zam-Buk soothed the terrible itching and bleeding, in a few days cured me completely."

Police Officer's Bad Leg.

Mr. E. Blong, of the Punjab Police Training School, Phillaur, says:—"I was badly kicked by a horse, and sustained a deep cut which went down to the bone. Swelling and inflammation set in, proud flesh formed, and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I was advised to try Zam-Buk. This balm had an instantaneous pain-soothing effect, and it quickly cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter. Continued treatment resulted in a complete cure."

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If half the world's riches were placed side by side with a year's perfect health and people asked to choose between the two, there is no doubt that the average person would vote for health. Such is the value they place on health.

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A STATE OF HAPPINESS

which no money can buy. That is the redeeming feature of the difference in status of life we see around us. The poor man who braves the heat and the cold under the roadside tree from day's end to day's end is as much happy as the prince who rolls about in silken cushions.

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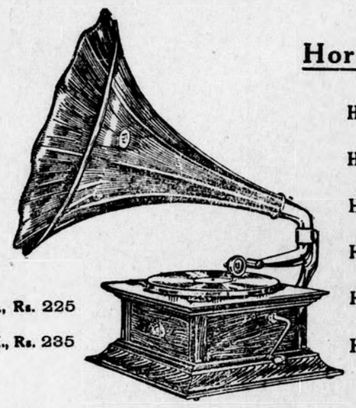

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.